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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Navy and Its Critics 1
A Railroad Defense of the "Roosevelt Policies" 4
Justice Harlan on the Constitution 4
Strike Prevention in Canada 6
National Banks and the Panic 6
Central America's Change of Heart 7
Flying-machines for the Army 8

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Crisis in Persia 9
Nationalizing British Railways 10
Portugal's Happy Plight 10
The Black Terror in Odessa 11
The Real Kongo Problem 12

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Plague on the Pacific Coast 13
Some Disadvantages of Canals 13
Putting the Enemy to Sleep 14
To Protect Trees from Electric Lines 14
Poisoning from Motor Gases 15
The Louisiana Sulphur-"wells" 15

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Shaving Shovels 16
An Odd Use for Bread 16
"Transformations" of Gems 16
A Rifled Pipe-line for Oil 17

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Editors in Their Own Defense 18
Improper Church Finances 18
Dr. Campbell's "Christian State" 19
The Jewish Mayor of Rome 19
Victory of Church Over State in France 20

LETTERS AND ART:

The Eclipse of Poets 21
Photography Debarred the Rank of Fine Art 22
The Writer's Ministering Angels 22
Unseemly Books by Women 23
Attacking the Bill-board 24
Unpopularity of French Opera 24

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 25-26

MISCELLANEOUS 27-39

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The two figures in the design on our cover this week symbolize the contents of THE LITERARY DIGEST—journalism and literature. The former surveys and records the work of the world as it appears in workshop and commerce, which are represented in the background; while the other dreams with eyes closed, symbolizing literature, which occupies itself purely with internal inspiration. Together they comprehend the best in the world's thought—the practical and the ideal. The design is the work of Mr. Alphonse Mucha.

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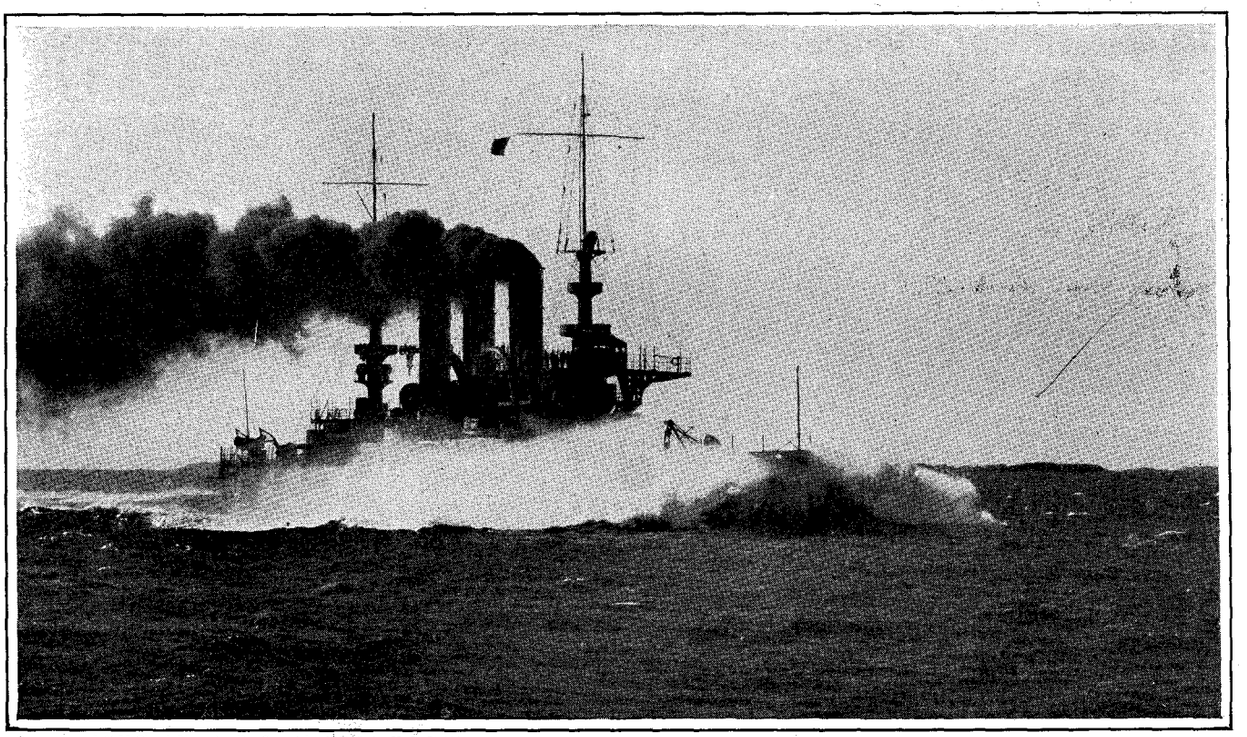
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NAVY AND ITS CRITICS

CRITICISM of the Pacific cruise was already "hull down on the horizon of Park Row"—as a paragrapher of *The Evening Mail* phrases it—when Mr. Reuterdahl launched his amazing catalog of the alleged structural defects in our battle-ships, with its accompanying indictment of the bureau system under which the Navy is managed. As a consequence, while the fleet is on its



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THE BATTLE-SHIP "VIRGINIA" UNDER FULL STEAM IN A MODERATE HEAD SEA.

This illustrates Mr. Reuterdahl's contention as to the difficulty of firing with accuracy many of the guns of a ship with a low freeboard in a heavy sea. He says: "The *Virginia*, with all her ports closed by steel bucklers, shipped one hundred and twenty tons of water into her forward turret during a trip from Cuba to Hampton Roads a few months ago. With these ports open for action during bad weather, each wave would send through them tons of water. The electrical installations of the machinery which turns the turret, hoists the ammunition, and elevates the guns would be short-circuited and burnt out, and the turret and its guns would be rendered motionless. The water would pass down inside the turret to the handling-room, and from there directly to the magazines."

"frolic" in our farther seas, the "fight" promises to develop at naval headquarters and on the floor of Congress. The avowed purpose of Mr. Reuterdahl's drastic criticism of our war-ships—the principal counts of which were given in our issue of last week—is to arouse public interest in the needs of our Navy and to enlighten the country as to the actual results and the inherent defects of the bureau system. Already Washington dispatches and editorial opinions throughout the country are at one in the belief that Congress can not now avoid an investigation into the administration of the Navy Department. Such an investigation, if thorough enough, says *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), would be welcomed by the bureau chiefs as well as by the country at large. This service paper admits that Mr. Reuterdahl's article is "an able one," and that, owing to the psychological moment of its appearance and the wide publicity it has achieved, it has the startling effect of an original disclosure. Another service organ, *The Army and Navy Journal* of New York, acknowledges the impressiveness of Mr. Reuterdahl's formidably arrayed facts, but questions his implication that a general staff for the Navy "would have enabled us to escape these alleged blunders." Some of his

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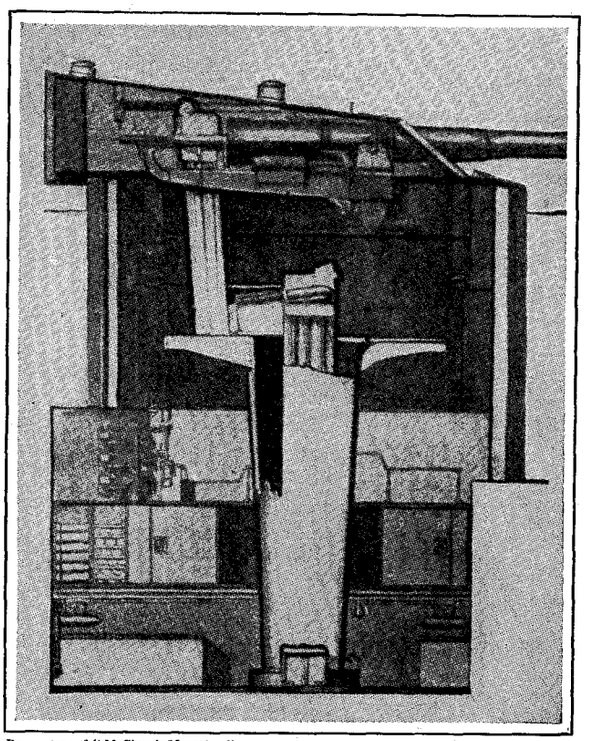
criticisms, says this paper, "are unquestionably sound," while "others are founded upon the assumption that in the case of differences of opinion in the Navy the hostile critics of our present ships are invariably right and those who defend them as universally wrong, and that in our departure from foreign models we are necessarily in the wrong." Mr. Reuterdahl, continues *The Army and Navy Journal*, lays great stress upon the fact that the low freeboard of our war-vessels prevents them from fighting in a heavy sea; but "what naval battle," it asks, "was ever fought in heavy weather?" The *Monitor*, it adds, "has left us its heritage of the idea of a low freeboard as a means of battle protection."



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

THE TWO-STAGE TURRET OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

This plan, taken from the Paris World's Fair catalog of Vickers & Maxim in 1900, indicates the entire separation of the turret proper from the magazines below. The ammunition is hoisted through an enclosed trunk to a platform under the turret. From this enclosed trunk it is mechanically pushed into another closed passage and drawn by a second hoist up to the breech of the gun. At no time is the ammunition exposed. This turret was designed in 1898.

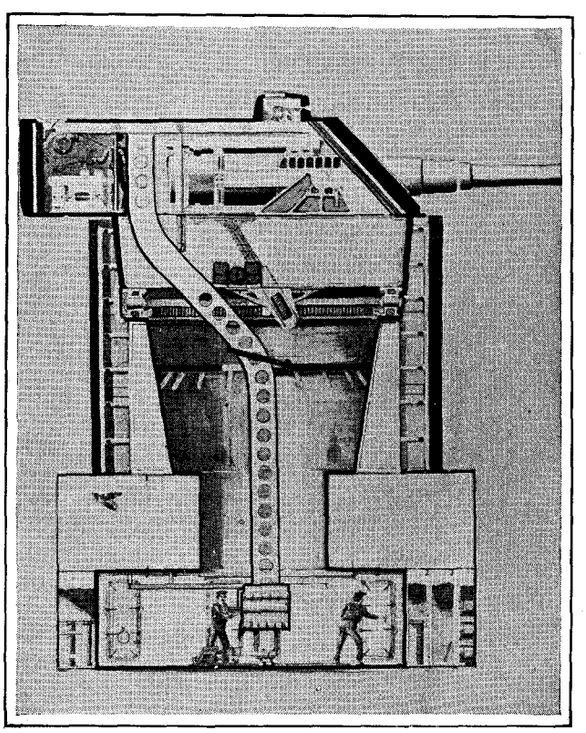
Last week we quoted, in Mr. Reuterdahl's own words, the three or four leading charges against our war-ships as efficient fighting-machines. *The Army and Navy Journal* prints the following brief summary of the particulars in which Mr. Reuterdahl believes our Navy to be deficient:

"The main armor is under water and the ends of the vessels are soft. The open shafts to the magazine are a source of present danger and possible disaster in battle. The turret ports are double the size they should be. The medium guns are not isolated in pairs as they are in foreign navies. The ammunition hoists are insufficient and there is no emergency gear for hoisting ammunition. There is a lack of torpedoes and destroyers and our battleships 'are poorly equipped with guns to fight off an enemy's torpedo-destroyers.' To these criticisms of his own this writer adds those of Captain Fiske, viz.: 'That we have installed inturning screws in thirty-seven vessels; that we have put sighting-hoods on turrets, when parallel mirrors were used on fortifications by Leonardo da Vinci, four hundred years ago; that we have no naval range-finder, no battle signals, no general staff; that we have put the steam-whistle where it deafens the officers of the deck and the lookouts while they are listening for fog-signals; that our conning-towers are not adapted to their purpose; that we have no means of steering a compass course in battle; that we have no means of handling a fleet in a fog; that we have acres of armor just thick enough to insure the maximum effect of hostile shell; that we have smoke-stacks unnecessarily high, which interfere with fire-control and in signaling; that most of our flag-officers have never learned to be flag-officers; that we have no clear ideas of naval strategy or tactics; and are only beginning to have a definite naval policy.'"

Mr. Reuterdahl asserts that "the American Navy is at least five years behind its competitors in practically all mechanical devices" because by the methods of the bureau system "the mechanical genius of America is absolutely barred from applying itself to the problems of the Navy." To quote once more from the article in *McClure's Magazine*:

"Foreign governments, on the other hand, are ready enough to enlist private talent in designing and constructing their navies, and practically all the great improvements in naval material come from private individuals and firms. Armstrong, Vickers & Maxim, Thorneycroft, Schichau, Normand, and Krupp are known across the world. Their plants and *personnel* are especially equipped to improve the methods of warfare. Such individual firms as these have evolved nearly everything in the advanced equipment of the navies of to-day. Their inventions go immediately to foreign governments who patronize them. Our Navy simply adopts them from the navies which secure them first. For this reason, we are continually some five years late; for this reason, we never yet have launched a man-of-war which, in some essential fighting quality, was not already obsolete when it was launched."

Point is given to Mr. Reuterdahl's arraignment of the bureau system by the resignation of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson from the headship of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, as an indirect result, at least, of a clash between that bureau and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, over the command of the hospital ship *Relief*. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*:



y courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

THE OPEN TURRET ON AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIPS.

This drawing, based upon a plan published in *The Scientific American*, shows the guns standing directly above the unprotected handling-room and the magazine. According to Mr. Reuterdahl, "never since the use of powder upon fighting-ships has there been such danger to the magazines as exists in every battle-ship and armored cruiser in the American fleet."

"The poor old navy hospital ship *Relief* gives promise at last of affording real relief to the Navy from the most serious ailment from which it has suffered in many years. The row over the in-

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trinsically insignificant matter of who shall be appointed to command her shows every sign now of developing into Congressional action that will bring about the reorganization of the entire Navy Department and the abolition of the bureau system, which has provided the justification for most of the recent criticisms of the Navy."

The same dispatch reports that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which was appointed two years ago, "has reached the definite conclusion that something is radically wrong with the naval organization, and will make a determined effort at this session to provide the remedy." Admiral Brownson is quoted as saying frankly: "I do not believe in the bureau system, and I think it should be reorganized." Secretary Metcalf, on the other hand, is said to be a strong upholder of the present system. In the main, however, Washington correspondents report a disposition on the part of the officers most concerned to avoid any public comment on the subject. This is explained on the theory that the whole question will be aired in Congress when the Naval Appropriation Bill comes up for discussion, and that the officers are saving their ammunition until that time. Admiral Melville, nevertheless, has astonished his brother officers by a peculiarly blunt, tho somewhat vague reference to an "infernal clique" that "wants to rule or ruin the Navy."

By the lay press of all sections and parties a Congressional inquiry is looked for. "The country will want convincing evidence that blunders are not being made before it drops the vital and beneficial discussion which Mr. Reuterdahl has started," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.); and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that "since active officers do not dare to talk, the only way to ascertain the facts is through an inquiry, preferably by Congress, by which means the real opinions of the higher officers could be obtained." The American people, as the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) remarks, "have enough money invested in this most important line of defense to demand to know whether or not the charges are well founded." If the charges are true, it adds, "then immediate measures are necessary." "It is in order for the Congress to ascertain the facts," asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.). Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"If the charges *in toto* were wholly true in their worst significance the Democratic party would be justified in making a political issue of the gross maladministration of the party in power for the past ten years in spending $150,000,000 or more upon worthless war-ships and also in committing the country to certain foreign policies that render a navy necessary for their maintenance. . . . When the question is thoroughly investigated, it will doubtless be found, as *The Republican* has already suggested, that defects of construction exist in all navies, because battle-ships are compromises, and that a perpetual controversy goes on between experts concerning moot points. Naval wars come so seldom that few of these disputed questions get satisfactorily settled by a decisive preponderance of expert opinion."

Mr. Reuterdahl's charges are so well supported by professional knowledge and opinon, says the New York *Press* (Rep.), that "it seems impossible to avoid a trial of them." To quote further:

"Such hearing would be worthless if conducted by the Administation, which is a party in interest, as Secretary Metcalf's vigorous defense of the bureau system proves. The issue is a broad one. It includes more than the question whether the armor protection of battle-ships is as defective as it was on Rohzestvensky's hulks. It goes beyond the matter of magazines and turrets. It affects the body and soul of the United States Navy.

"The indictment, which has been responsibly drawn, is against the entire naval establishment. This is more than a question of what blunders in the past can be remedied. There is a question of what disasters can be averted by mending and avoiding mistakes before it is too late.

"The bureau system, with its divided responsibilities, its red tape, its bickerings, which affect every part of the service and involve the whole *personnel* from the newest middy to the commander-in-chief, must come under public scrutiny. In no other way will the country get at the vital truths which must be learned before it can feel a sense of security in its sea power. The investigation is work not for the individuals concerned in the controversy between the critics and defenders of the bureau system. Congress can deal with this big business in thorough and independent fashion."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) is convinced that "there should be a general staff," and that "at least five of our sixteen battleships should be scrapped." But it adds that "this is just as true of

THE MAN WHO HAS STIRRED UP THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist whose criticism of our battle ships is likely to result in a Congressional inquiry, is now with the fleet on its way to the Pacific. The bureau system, he asserts, causes a waste "which is estimated to reach, in the conduct of our navy-yards alone, the tremendous total of from ten to twenty million dollars every year." But he adds: "There is no criticism of the character or motives of the men at the head of this bureau system; the American Navy I believe to be above all suspicion of graft."

any other sixteen battle-ships designed over the same years." Developing this more optimistic view of the situation it continues:

"A modern battle-ship is the most intricate product of modern industry. No nation has built them without making many mistakes. In the Japanese Navy, after a triumphant war had sharpened discipline, improved methods, and tested appliances, Admiral Togo's flag-ship was destroyed by an accident never yet explained. Some blunder had made explosion possible. The *Captain*, of the British Navy, forty years ago turned over in a moderate gale in the Bay of Biscay and all were lost but two seamen. The *Jena*, of the French Navy, just blew up in dock in France. Defective steering-gear led one German battle-ship to sink another in the British Channel. . . . . Every navy has this record. Our monitors were all failures; but one of them changed naval history, and saved our ports from attack."

So, too, it appears to the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), which reminds us that "each battle-ship, as built, is an experiment," and "represents a weighing of advantages—or a choice of evils." "On their face the charges seem absurd," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which can not believe that President Roosevelt would permit the conditions alleged in the Navy; and the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) thinks that "caution precludes too much credence to a story of such tremendous import."

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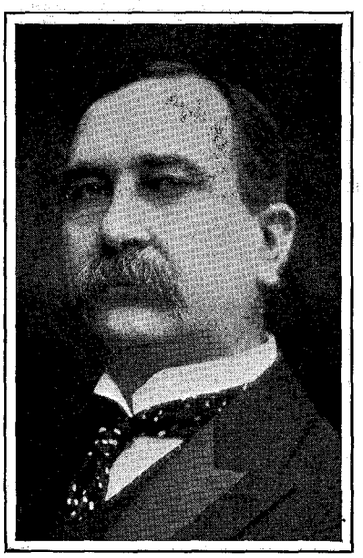
A RAILROAD DEFENSE OF THE "ROOSEVELT POLICIES"

"THE policy which has been pursued by the Federal Government, while causing a heavy shrinkage of security prices, bringing loss to many people and temporarily depressing business, has undoubtedly been instrumental in preventing a national disaster of far greater magnitude than the present period of tension and unrest." This sentence contains the gist of Mr. B. F. Yoakum's contribution to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post's* symposium on the question "Is Roosevelt a Menace to Business?"—a symposium which has so far revealed few opinions of compelling interest. Mr. Yoakum, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island Railroad system, goes on to say that the policies which the Administration stands for "are healthy and will prove constructive." Taking the good with the bad, he says, "I believe that we are better off under the existing conditions than we should have been had we continued without governmental restraint." "To expose the excesses of corporate trusts," he asserts, "is not a detriment, but a protection to their stockholders." His statement is impressive, comments the Chicago *Post*, because of its "broadness of view and grasp of the industrial situation," and because it comes from a railroad man—from the ranks of the enemy, according to the popular view. To quote further from this striking statement:



MR. B. F. YOAKUM,

A railroad magnate who believes that the Roosevelt policies in restraint of corporations "are healthy and will prove constructive."

"We have reached a point where, as business men, we should recognize the authority of the Federal Government to exercise certain supervision over the traffic of the transportation companies which should be fair to both the railroads and the public they serve. . . . . .

"To throw restraints about the corporations is to give a guaranty of equality and fair administration in the future. Such a policy, carried out on a conservative basis, must be beneficial to all. It will, in the end, be a safeguard to the constructors and the operators of our railway systems as well as to their stockholders, thus establishing confidence and giving security to the securities."

In present conditions he sees a great opportunity for the railroads, and he admonishes them not to neglect it:

"But if the railroads fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, I do not believe that another one like it will come to them again. Public pressure and public sentiment will then force rules and regulations regardless of expediency or reason. In other words, it seems to me that the administrative and legislative bodies representing the people, and the railroad managers representing the stock- and bond-holders, should not resort to insane opposition, but sane cooperation."

Mr. Yoakum admits that the financial stringency will cause the railroads to discontinue their policy of expansion for a time, and that the resultant scarcity of work "will somewhat dampen the enthusiasm of the idle over the Republican Administration," since "hardship is not exactly conducive to political fervor." But he insists, nevertheless, that the state of the country's business "does not warrant a panic"—that we are, in fact, "in the enjoyment of real and wide-spread prosperity." He concludes with the following confident predictions:

"We shall emerge from our present disturbances with a clearer understanding with the Government; a closer knowledge of our responsibilities to our stockholders; with our railroads and corporate properties 'worth the money,' and based on their actual earning capacity under a system of accounting that has the stamp of approval of an officer of the Federal Government. Therefore, when our home bankers send their annual statements to their foreign correspondents they can say, in offering our securities to their customers, with absolute confidence, that these statements are correct and have been carefully scrutinized, investigated, and approved by the Government.

"This Federal approval is as near as we can possibly get to obtaining the Government's actual guaranty upon our securities, and it will be a safe and sane substitute for government ownership, a condition for which we are not ready.

"Therefore, I can see no reason why a permanent recession of business should come to the nation at this time, either from conditions or as a result of the work the Federal Government has been engaged in."

The President is not without enthusiastic champions among the leaders of the banking world also. Thus Mr. Henry Clews, addressing a large gathering of the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, New York City, scouts the idea that Mr. Roosevelt is to blame for the present disturbances in the business of the country. To quote briefly from his speech:

"I ask you, as tho you were empaneled on a jury, the question: Why should all the blame of producing the recent panic be laid on President Roosevelt? Did President Roosevelt do any of these things? Not one of them. Governor Hughes was the brilliant investigator of the life-insurance companies, and he also unearthed the Metropolitan Railroad scandal through being the author of the Public Utilities Bill. Yet Mr. Roosevelt is condemned by many, while Mr. Hughes is praised by the same people.

"I am very far from suggesting that either is to blame, for both have simply done their duty, in enforcing the laws and exposing wrongdoing. Both, therefore, deserve great credit."

JUSTICE HARLAN ON THE CONSTITUTION

AT a time when the Government is trying to gain the mastery over our great corporations, and the corporations are using every means to prevent it, the speech of Mr. Justice Harlan before the Kentucky Club of New York City on December 23 is attracting wide attention. His theme was the apprehension existing in some quarters that the stability of the Government is in danger through Federal centralization of power. Justice Harlan declines to be alarmed, and the Washington *Post* thinks his words "ought to cure pessimists and reassure optimists." His sound sentiments are "well worthy of being heeded at the present time," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "when so much of unsound and illogical doctrine is advocated by men claiming to be leaders of great parties and by debaters in Congress."

Justice Harlan said in part:

"What, let me ask, are some of the grounds upon which the pessimist of these days bases his fears for the safety of our institutions? He persuades himself to believe that the trend in public affairs to-day is toward the centralization of all governmental power in the nation, and the destruction of the rights of the States. If this were really the case, the duty of every American would be to resist such a tendency by every means in his power. A national government for national affairs, and State governments for State affairs, is the foundation rock upon which our institutions rest. Any serious departure from that principle would bring disaster upon the American people and upon the American system of free government.

"But the fact is not as the pessimist alleges it to be. The American people are more determined than at any time in their

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history to maintain both national and State rights, as those rights exist under the Union ordained by the Constitution. . . . . .

"The best friends of States' rights, permit me to say, are not those who habitually denounce as illegal everything done by the General Government, but those who recognize the Government of the Union as possessing all the powers granted to it in the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication; for, without a general government possessing such powers in relation to matters of national concern, the States would be in perpetual conflict, and lose their prestige before the world. With equal truth, it may be said that the best friends of the Union are those who hold that the States possess all governmental powers not granted to the General Government and that are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or with a republican form of government. . . .

"The National Government, it should ever be remembered, is one of limited, delegated powers, and is not a pure democracy in which the will of the popular majority, as exprest at the polls at a particular time, becomes immediately the supreme law. It is a representative republic, in which the will of the people is to be ascertained in a prescribed mode, and carried into effect only by appointed agents, designated by the people themselves, in the manner indicated by law. It would be a calamity unspeakable if our institutions and the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property should be put at the mercy of a majority unrestrained by a written supreme law binding every department of government, even the people themselves. . . . . .

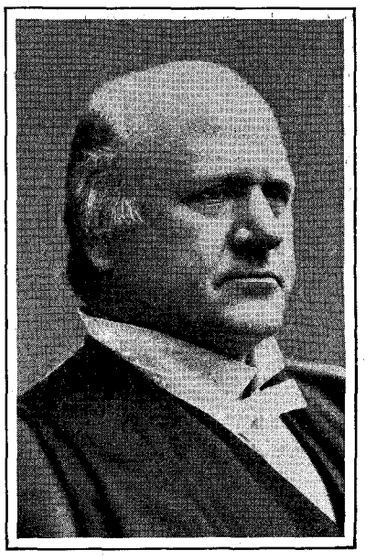
"Therefore, let the country gather up all the strength that comes from the patriotism and loyalty of the American people and go forward in its marvelous career, holding to the confident belief, justified by the words of the Constitution and by judicial decisions, that the checks in our governmental system will suffice in the future, as they have sufficed in the past, to guard our institutions against insidious attacks upon the fundamental principles of free government or against the exercise of arbitrary or usurped power."

How the growth of business has expanded State affairs into national affairs is pointed out by *The Wall Street Journal* thus:

"What was formerly mere local business has now become State business, and what was formerly mere State business has become national business. There has been an extraordinary expansion of trade, of transportation, and of American life. Our commerce is now continental in its scope; our corporations and our labor organizations are national and even international in their operations. Consequently the national affairs in which the National Government may concern itself have become much more numerous, while the State affairs in which State governments may concern themselves have decreased in volume. In other words, political concentration, so-called, is the direct result of financial concentration. It is an effort of government to expand to the size of commercial operations."

The Supreme Court must be the final arbiter to pass on the extensions of Federal authority over new fields, and while "undoubtedly this is the best that may be done," remarks the Detroit *News*, yet—

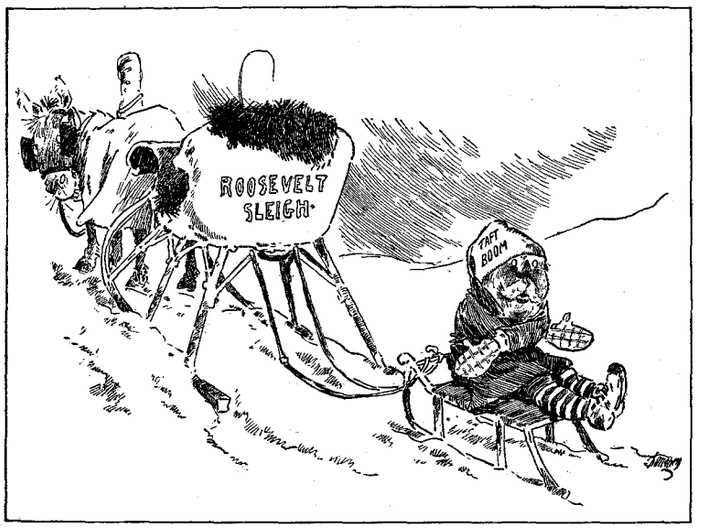
"The most optimistic patriot and the most submissive to constituted authority can not fail to appreciate that even the Supreme Court of the United States is very human at times and subject to occasional attacks of astigmatism and color-blindness. It has rendered some memorable opinions in determining when the Constitution follows or does not follow the flag. It has sanctioned the exercise of despotic powers by a republic over vassal colonies. Back in 1876, when the two great political parties each wanted a decision to suit its own case, the Administration made a sort of lightning change in the *personnel* of the Supreme Court, to prevent the Democratic appellant from getting a decision affirming the manifest election of Samuel J. Tilden. The Republican party thus procured a decision affirming the pseudo-election of Rutherford B. Hayes.



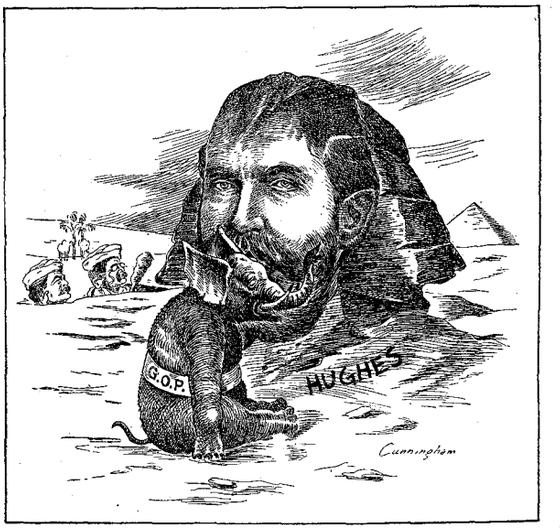
MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.

"The American people," he says, "are more determined than at any time in their history to maintain both national and State rights, as those rights exist under the Union ordained by the Constitution."

"If the Supreme Court can be so manipulated by partizan interests to suit the purpose of a mere faction in the Government, Justice Harlan should be patient with pessimistic citizens who are fearful that commercial interests of even greater power than a political party may exert an undue influence in promoting the appointment of their corporation lawyers to the Supreme bench, with a view to future applications of the Constitution. There are lawyers who, while believing themselves perfectly honest and purely patriotic, would, in case of an issue between the people of the United States and a vast commercial interest, incline to the side of the latter, because all their training has given their intellectual processes a peculiar bent. It should, therefore, be the special care of our Government to look well to the Supreme Court."



"GEE WHIZ! I'M GETTIN' COLD. WHY DON'T HE START UP AGAIN?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



ON THE WAITING LIST.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

IN SUSPENSE.

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STRIKE PREVENTION IN CANADA

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, calls our attention to Canada's "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," which has been in operation now for about nine months, and which, according to our distinguished informant, has at least eight points of advantage over any labor legislation existing in the United States. This new Canadian law has already caused the amicable settlement of a number of troublesome and long-drawn-out disputes; and it appears that its provision for complete publicity is not the smallest factor in this result. The purpose of the act "is not arbitration, but conciliation, investigation, and publicity," and by these methods it aims to "aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities." Its provisions secure a public inquiry into any industrial dispute concerning mines or public utilities, provided either one of the two parties to the dispute asks for such an investigation. The substance of this Canadian legislation is set forth by President Eliot in *McClure's Magazine*. The most striking feature of the act, says the writer, is this:

"Whenever a dispute arises between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, *either* of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister [of Labor] for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation, to which board the dispute shall be referred under the provisions of this act, if applicable. The Minister must, within fifteen days from the date at which an application is received, establish such a board, if satisfied that the provisions of the act apply. Every board consists of three members, who are appointed by the Minister; but of these three members one must be appointed on the recommendation of the employer, one on the recommendation of the employees, and the third on the recommendation of the first two members. If either of the parties fails to nominate its representative within five days, the Minister must appoint a fit person to represent that party in the board; if the two members fail to select a third member, the Minister must appoint a fit person to be the third member of the board, and this third member is chairman of the board. . . . The Department of Labor is authorized to provide any board of conciliation and investigation with a secretary, stenographer, and other necessary clerical assistance, in order to secure complete publicity for the inquiry.

"In making application for the appointment of a board, the party which desires the inquiry must set forth the parties to the dispute, the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, an estimate of the number of persons likely to be affected, and the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The application must be accompanied by a declaration that, failing the adjustment of the dispute under the act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike will ensue. The party making application for the appointment of a board must transmit by sure means to the other party to the dispute a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration."

The next interesting feature of this act relates to "strikes or lockouts prior to, or pending, reference to a board." We read:

"Under this act, it is 'unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to, or during, a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation.' But nothing in the act prohibits the discontinuance of any industry, or of the working of any persons therein, for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike, and nothing in the act restrains any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike, in respect to any dispute which has been duly referred to a board and dealt with thereby, through investigation, publicity, and recommendation of a just settlement. Ultimate freedom to strike or to lock out is therefore preserved under this act, but only after investigation by a public authority which secures complete publicity for the causes of the dispute and the claims of the disputants, and makes its own recommendation of a just settlement. . . . . .

"The penalties imposed by this act are as follows: Any employer who declares or causes a lockout contrary to the provisions of the act is liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 a day while such lockout exists; any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act is liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 a day while such employee is on strike; and any person who incites, encourages, or aids an unlawful lockout or strike is liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000."

Altho "Canada has an advantage over the United States in that the regulation of industries, and of all strifes which arise in industries, falls inevitably to the national Administration, and not to the provincial," nevertheless "the principles of this act," he points out, "could be made to apply in the several States which constitute the United States." He summarizes as follows the advantages of this Canadian law over any legislation of the kind existing in this country:

"(1) There is no arbitration in it, compulsory or other.

"(2) It prevents sudden blows aimed by capital at labor or by labor at capital.

"(3) It prevents the sudden cessation of industries which have to do with such necessaries of modern life as fuel, the means of transportation and communication, the lighting of towns and cities, and water and power supplies.

"(4) It makes it necessary for the aggressor in an industrial dispute to have a well-considered case which will bear thorough publicity.

"(5) It informs the public, which ultimately bears, in higher prices, the burden of all industrial warfare, about the causes and issues of every industrial dispute.

"(6) At the same time it leaves unimpaired the right of any group of men to combine for mutual advantage, and to lock out or strike after full public inquiry.

"(7) It tends to prevent or restrict secret machinations on the part of both employers and employees, because both know that publicity must come at last.

"(8) It gives opportunity, through the intervention of an impartial public authority, for reasoning, conciliation, the removal of misunderstandings, and an amicable settlement."

All the favorable effects, as he points out in conclusion, the act produces "without abridging the freedom of either employers or employees to maintain strong combinations and to make joint agreements without any intervention by a third party."

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE PANIC

NATIONAL banks have weathered the financial storm in a "very satisfactory" manner, says Controller Ridgely, after examining reports covering banking operations to the close of business on December 3. These reports, asserts the New York *Tribune*, "indicate pretty clearly that so far as that class of banking institution is concerned the panic of October–November has spent its force, and conditions are rapidly becoming normal." The ratio of reserves to deposits is shown to have been 21.31, as compared to 21.33 in August. A fairer comparison, remarks the New York *Times*, is with the corresponding dates in previous years, and this reveals "actual improvement as compared with the reserves under less trying conditions." Of the last five years 1904 alone shows a higher reserve, and that only by .75. "Taking the country through," says *The Times*, "the banking situation is exceptionally strong." To quote further from the same source:

"The details disclose the manner in which this strength was attained. It is both greater and even more surprizing than appears on the surface. It is greater because these returns represent only the national banks, and all institutions have fattened themselves upon the reserves of the national banks. And this has been done at the expense of New York in the first place, and St. Louis in the second. The proof of this does not lie solely in the honorable deficit of reserves in New York and St. Louis, nor in the fact that the loss of cash in New York is $2,300,000 more than the loss of cash in all the rest of the country. This comparison is heightened by the fact that the rest of the country has lacked the opportuni-

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THE VERDICT.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune.*

SPORTING EDITION
Congressional Record.
SIXTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.
WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1907.
WILLIAMS-DE ARMOND MILL GOES TO DRAW
THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD'S SPORTING EXPERT
VIEWS ON THE FIGHT
JEFF DAVIS
SEN. TILLMAN
WILL BILL TO LEGALIZE PRIZE FIGHTS PASS?

SUGGESTED TO AN ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

RECENT BOUTS IN CARTOON.

ties of reenforcement of cash which New York has waived in its public spirit."

Says the New York *Tribune:*

"As we pointed out the other day, there is no easy way of ascertaining the present condition of the State banks and trust companies, and many such institutions may still be operating with restricted deposits and abnormal reserve funds. But the general conviction that the banks of the country as a whole are solvent and soundly managed will soon raise the embargo on credit and lead to a resumption of ordinary banking methods. The panic of 1907 demonstrated afresh the inherent defects of our currency system. It also uncovered sporadic cases of speculative and reckless banking. But it disclosed the highly reassuring fact that our banks, tho operated without some safeguards which are highly desirable and should be supplied by legislation, are in the main conservatively conducted and fully able to protect themselves against panicky assaults and violent aberrations of confidence. The country can take great satisfaction in this creditable discovery."

CENTRAL AMERICA'S CHANGE OF HEART

"IF paper pledges are to count," remarks the New York *Post*, "the Central American Peace Conference has accomplished more for peace in exactly one month than the august Hague assembly did in five." It must be remembered, however, that the problem before the smaller Conference was to smooth the warlike bristlings of five small states which were once under a single government and which are still practically members of one family, whereas the Hague Conference had to pick its course among the jealousies, ambitions, and sensibilities of all the nations of the world. The result of the Central American Conference—whose sessions came to a close in Washington about the middle of December—is a treaty which provides for the following things: The neutralization of Honduras; the establishment of a permanent peace court; a system of extradition which will prevent the soil of one republic being made a recruiting-ground for rebellion against another; the development of a correlated system of higher education; the establishment of a Central-American bureau of information; the harmonious adjustment of tariff duties; and the building of a Central-American railroad to facilitate intercourse between the states. A supplementary convention provides that none of the governments shall recognize any of the heads of the other Central-American governments who may succeed to power except by due process of election as provided by their contsitutions; and that no government shall intervene either for or against any of the other governments in case of civil war. It also recommends that the various constitutions adopt clauses providing that no president shall hold office for more than one term.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes the neutralization of Honduras—in accordance with which no troops from other states may cross Honduran territory—as "the most practical and interesting result of the Conference." This geographical preventive of war is buttressed by a solemn declaration of peace and amity among the five states. But for the most part the press of the United States look upon the permanent peace court, which is to sit for the present at Cartage, Costa Rica, as the most significant outcome of the Conference. Says the New York *Globe:*

"All questions arising between the states of Central America, 'of whatever nature or origin,' are to be adjudicated by this tribunal. In other words, there is to be no reservation of questions involving the national honor or the more delicate points of international relationship—all are to be swept before the common court. This places the tribunal on a footing entirely different from that contemplated for the Hague tribunal. Standing alone this makes the enterprise one of large proportions, but when there is added to it the provision that the court shall have jurisdiction over questions raised by individuals of one Central-American country against any one of the contracting governments on account of the violation of treaties, conventions, and like cases of international character—no matter whether his own government supports his case or not—it is evident that authority is to be centralized in this international court of justice almost as thoroughly as tho it were the organ of a centralized state. The powers thus conceded are powers that the Supreme Court of the United States—the highest court of a federal state—can not exercise within its own jurisdiction. The Eleventh Amendment stands in the way of its entertaining suits by a citizen of one State against another State. . . . . .

"If steps are taken to make the findings of the court fully enforceable it will not be a far cry to the United States of Central America. For this proposed tribunal, as conceived, is unquestionably the tribunal of a single sovereign state, not that of a number of independent and equally sovereign commonwealths."

The Philadelphia *Record*, watching with interest this approaching application on a small scale of a principle with which the

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greater Powers have merely dallied, thinks that "it would be difficult to point out any region on this earth where the conditions for the success of the experiment have hitherto been less promising"; and the Boston *Transcript* remarks pessimistically that "in view of the past record of these republics it is not probable that the populations are suddenly going to change their propensity for fighting on little or no provocation." Other papers admit the force of this reservation, but still regard the result of the Conference as a great gain in the cause of peace. Says the Providence *Journal*: "On a small scale, that yet involves conditions hardly more favorable than those existing among the larger Powers, the nations will be able to observe an experiment which may lead to the early solution of a problem more important to the securing of the world's permanent peace than limitation of armaments itself." The educational feature of the treaty has special interest for the Boston *Herald*, which characterizes it as "the most original and in some ways the most prophetic of the agreements." Of this the Washington dispatches tell us briefly that "it is the intention of each country to build a university in which great attention is to be devoted to that branch of learning in which the country excels," and that "each university is to be open to the people of any of the countries, and the whole system is to be under the control of a board of educational supervisors appointed from each country." Thus "in Guatemala the university will be devoted chiefly to agricultural studies, in Salvador to trade and commerce, in Honduras to mining and mechanical pursuits, in Nicaragua to agriculture and mining, and in Costa Rica to agriculture." As to our interest in Central-American peace, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

"Harmony there is desired by us on account of the proximity of our little wards, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, and because we want stable conditions in the neighborhood of our isthmian canal. Stability and sanity in Central America would also ward off trouble by those countries with Europe, and would thus prevent any new strains from being put on the Monroe Doctrine. Next to those little countries themselves, the United States has the largest interest in the peace and prosperity of Central America."

"Never before," says the New York *Sun*, offering its congratulations on the work of the Conference, "have the doors of opportunity swung so widely open to the countries of Central America as they do in these closing days of 1907."

FLYING-MACHINES FOR THE ARMY

A GOOD deal of curiosity is aroused by the War Department's advertisement for bids for heavier-than-air flying-machines to be used for military operations—an advertisement put forth in as matter-of-fact a manner, remarks one paper, as if the request was for proposals for stoves or wagons. So exacting are the requirements, as published by the Signal Corps, that the papers wonder whether the Government has made its offer merely to stimulate invention in the field of aerial navigation or whether it is thought that such a machine has already been invented and will thus be lured into the open. In connection with the latter suggestion many papers recall the fact that the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, who have as yet given no public trial of their craft, claim to be able to meet all of the conditions laid down by the War Department. If a successful bidder materializes, says the Baltimore *American*, he will receive $100,000 for his air-ship, and "the Government will be in possession of an aerial war chariot that will put *La Patrie* to the blush." The conditions which must be complied with by the successful bidder are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"Before any bid will be accepted the general requirements laid down must be met by a satisfactory test at Fort Myer, Va., before a government board of experts. . . . . .

"The specification covers the construction of a flying-machine supported entirely by the dynamic reaction of the atmosphere and having no gas-bag. It must be designed to carry two persons having a combined weight of about 350 pounds, also sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles.

"The standard of speed fixt by the Department is forty miles per hour in still air, but bidders are required to submit quotations in their proposals for cost depending upon the speed attained during the trial flight. Ten-per-cent. reduction in the price paid by the Government for the machine will be made for each mile under forty an hour attained during the test, but if the speed is under thirty-six miles an hour the bid will be rejected. A similar increase in price will be made if the machine makes more than forty miles an hour. For instance, 40 per cent. would be added to the price if forty-four miles an hour should be attained.

"The speed accomplished during the trial flight will be determined by taking an average of the time over a measured course of more than five miles against and with the wind. There is to be a flying start, and the starting-point at the beginning and end of the flight must be passed at full speed. . . . . .

"In addition to the speed test required there must be an endurance test. A trial flight of at least one hour will be required, during which time the flying-machine must remain in the air continuously without landing. It must return to the starting-point and land without any damage that would prevent it immediately starting upon another flight. During this trial flight of one hour the machine must be steered in all directions without difficulty and at all times be under perfect control and equilibrium. . . . . .

"The machine must be so designed as to ascend in any country which may be encountered in field service. The starting-device must be simple and transportable. It should also land in a field without requiring a specially prepared spot and without damaging its structure.

"It should be provided with some device to permit of a safe descent in case of an accident to the propelling machinery.

"It should be sufficiently simple in construction and operation to permit an intelligent man to become proficient in its use within a reasonable length of time."

Such a machine as here described, remarks the New York *Globe*, "would record the solution of all the difficulties in the way of the heavier-than-air air-ship, and, in fact, finally give mankind almost as complete control of the air as it now has of the land and the water." Further:

"It would be worth to the world almost any number of millions of dollars, would certainly revolutionize warfare and possibly the transportation of passengers; would open to easy access regions hitherto inaccessible except to the most daring pioneers, and would, in short, be probably the most epoch-making invention in the history of civilization. If there is any possibility that such an air-ship is within measurable distance of perfection, any government could well afford to provide its inventor with unlimited resources and promise him a prize, in case of success, running into the millions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is up to Goldfield, Nev., to hire another policeman.—*Chicago Daily News.*

COLONEL BRYAN is perpetually serene; he knows that a man on a donkey can't be unhorsed.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE worst straits to which those battle-ships are likely to be subjected are those named in honor of the late Mr. Magellan.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A CIVIL-WAR veteran has been ousted from the home at Sawtelle because he said that the national managers of the Soldiers' Home were "decayed politicians." Whether they took offense at the adjective or the noun has not been stated.—*San Francisco Call.*

GOVERNOR FORT is being talked of for the Vice-Presidency. That ought to make Cannon the logical candidate for President.—*Washington Post.*

MARINE ARTIST REUTERDAHL'S attack on the Navy in the January *McClure's* is posted in the department as a magazine explosion without fatalities.—*New York World.*

THE absurdity of the South's position regarding the negro was illustrated in Atlanta the other day when Professor Du Bois, a colored man, was refused admittance to the public library to borrow his "Souls of the Black Folk," which he had contributed to the library at the special request of the library authorities themselves.—*Kennebec Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA

THE recent advance of two thousand armed Reactionaries upon the Persian capital, determined to disperse the new Parliament, shows vividly how strong the feeling runs in that ancient land against the invasion of new ideas. The threatened collision was obviated by mutual concessions, but we learn from an informing article in the *Annales des Sciences Politiques* (Paris) that the causes of the disturbance, which are mainly financial, have not yet been removed, and may still cause serious trouble. The author of this article is Hélie-Robert Savary, a learned French constitutional writer. Persia has at last obtained a written constitution and a representative assembly of the people, he remarks, but neither the Shah nor his subjects have yet been perfectly educated up to a free government. The peasantry, indeed, can hardly be expected to see the beauties of the new régime. The peasant is heavily taxed, he is opprest by those who have been appointed farmers of the revenues, and he is not represented excepting very partially in the new Parliament. The outline of Persia's new Constitution is given as follows by the writer above mentioned:

"The Constitution of 1907 is embodied in fifty-one articles and includes two codes of laws, one of which treats of administrative organization, the other of the electorate and the conduct of elections.

"The hereditary executive power is lodged in the family of the Shah, who exercises it in association with his ministers, whom he appoints and dismisses as he wishes. The legislative power belongs exclusively to two assemblies, namely, the Senate, composed of sixty members, thirty nominated by the Government, and thirty elected by the people, and the Chamber of Deputies, which numbers one hundred and sixty-two members.

"The franchise belongs to citizens of twenty-five years of age belonging to certain classes, modeled on the ancient Austrian system of curias, or electoral wards. These classes include princes of the reigning family, priests and students of theology, members of the nobility, merchants, landed proprietors, farmers, artizans. The landed proprietors and farmers must possess at least $1,000 in land, and the artizans must either be owners or renters of a shop. It will easily be seen that a great majority of the people are thus excluded from the electorate."

The attitude which the present Shah would take in carrying out this new Constitution, as formulated by his father, was long in doubt. The priests, we are told, made many reactionary attempts to restore, or rather to retain, the old absolutism, for, as Mr. Savary tells us, "in modern Persia the despotic power of the Shah is modified by the laws of the Koran, as interpreted by the priests, and he is by no means like the Turkish Sultan, supreme as a religious leader as well as a temporal sovereign."

After repeated struggles between the Reactionaries, as favored by the Shah, and the Constitutionalists of the Assembly, the monarch on October 3 "decided to give to the country the laws complementary to the written Constitution of January 1, an addition which he had long promised. These laws gave to the Persian Constitution all the guaranties considered essential under the most liberal political régime." The franchise was extended by the appointment of electoral colleges in which all, even the nomad tribes, have votes. Equality of all Persians in the sight of the law, and especially the law of taxation, was decreed. Liberty of teaching, of the press, of associations and of assemblage was proclaimed, and the work of emancipating the country, at least theoretically, was completed by a subsequent act thus described by Mr. Savary:

"On last November 12 the Shah, accompanied by his princes, solemnly attended Parliament, and swore adherence to the Constitution on the Koran. . . . By this supreme act the sovereign definitely broke with the traditions of absolute power, and gave a fine example of courage and patriotism. It is easy to see that, tossed about by two contrary currents, having his ears filled with diametrically opposite counsels, seeing the increase of disorders which had followed on the establishment of a constitutional government, the Shah had naturally hesitated to surrender his personal authority, under the fear that the country might eventually suffer from its sudden accession to democratic power."

Mr. Savary thinks Persia still in its constitutional infancy and predicts it will suffer many things, such as the recent dangerous outbreak at Teheran, before the theoretic revolution, at present bloodless, shall bring real freedom, prosperity, and liberty to those "Frenchmen of the Orient" who dwell upon the plateau of Iran. He thus points out the material needs and crying abuses which still keep the people of Persia on the brink of civil war:

"National finances are in terrible condition of unsoundness, and

THE WALL-STREET CRISIS.

JOHN BULL—"I love you as a brother, Jonathan, but if you look to me for help you'll have to pay high for it."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

WHY THE IMMIGRANTS ARE RETURNING.

UNITED STATES—"I can't keep them here any longer. I scarcely manage to feed the dog."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

AS EUROPE SEES US.

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the foreign financial adviser whom the Government has engaged will surely have his hands full. The salaries of state officials are considerably in arrears; the only source of revenue to be counted upon is in the customs; and the income from these is entirely absorbed by what is due on foreign loans. The land tax is all therefore that can be depended upon, and the most of this remains in the hands of local governors, while many landowners, principally among the great and the rich, never pay it. Indeed, this portion of the government revenue would be largely increased if the *tioul*, or farming out of taxes, were abolished, so that the equality of all Persians in the matter of imposts, as guaranteed by the law of October 3, were actually, and not merely theoretically, asserted."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATIONALIZING BRITISH RAILWAYS

THE complaint sometimes heard in this country that the radical parties are mere dreamers and theorists can not be urged against the Labor party in England, which is concentrating all its efforts on a single practical issue—the nationalization of the railways. It claims that under government ownership fares and freight rates can be reduced 20 per cent. and wages raised by an equal figure. The Laborite program is set forth in a circular that is being scattered broadcast over the country and printed in the Labor and Liberal organs of London and the provinces. This circular aims to show that the English railways are being run, not for the convenience or service of the public, but for the exaggerated profits to be reaped by corporations. It is evident that the Labor party have a very strong case in demanding that Parliament shall interfere between the public and the capitalists. The million workers who speak through the leaflet to which we refer calculate the private profits of railroading in the following terms:

"Since 1870 over £1,242,000,000 has been paid in dividends. The total capital of the companies is £1,282,000,000, and of that £194,000,000, or 16 per cent., has never been spent on the railways, but has been added by Stock-Exchange gambling. During the early days of railways, the landlords received £80,000,000 in excess of the fair price of their land. This was added to capital, upon which dividends have now to be paid. Over one-fourth of the capital of the railways, costing the country over £11,000,000 per year, represents lawyers' bills, landlords' exactions, and watered stock."

The idea of the nationalization of railways by an act of Parliament was a pet scheme of Mr. Gladstone, the most fearlessly advanced statesman of his day. How his scheme would have turned out is thus outlined by the Labor party:

"Had Parliament carried out Mr. Gladstone's act of 1844, which empowered the Government to purchase railways made after that year at a price equal to twenty-five years' purchase, the country would have saved at least between twenty and thirty millions every year, which is now a tax on industry and trade, and a burden on every part of the community.

"If the state were to take over the railways and pay a uniform rate of 2¾ per cent., it would at once have—owing to the saving by centralized management and of interest—a surplus of about £24,000,000 per year. This could be used to reduce fares 20 per cent., railway rates 20 per cent., and raise wages 20 per cent. There would then be a sufficient balance to create a sinking-fund and reduce the capital.

"Then look at this tale of extravagance! There are now fifty-one companies—which is fifty too many. Each company has its own general manager (some of whom are paid higher than a Cabinet Minister), its own goods manager, superintendents, accountant, and secretary. In Prussia all the railways are managed by one chief."

The Government, by assuming the management of all railroads, would be enabled to remedy a frightful abuse, the exorbitant tariff rates of the English roads. Thus we read:

"One of the greatest burdens on industry at the present time is the railway rates, which are higher than those of any of our foreign trade rivals' countries. The Northeastern Railway charges seven times as much for the carriage of iron ore as the principal ore-carrying line in America. Woolens from Bradford to London are charged 39s. 2d. [$9.40] per ton. The Germans get similar goods carried over their state railways for a similar distance for 20s. 8d. to 23s. 8d. [$4.96 to $5.68], the Belgians for 18s. 4d. [$4.40], and the Dutch for 14s. 6d. [$3.48]. The rates for cotton goods are 60 per cent. higher than in Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Cutlery from Sheffield to Hull is charged 200 per cent. more than for the same distance in Germany or Holland. These are not isolated, but typical cases.

"It is the same with passenger fares. In Austria one can travel three miles for a penny [two cents], and in India five. Our companies still charge the parliamentary maximum of one penny per mile. Nationalization would alter this."

The British railroad employees, who are among the worst paid people in the world, would be likely to obtain something like a living wage if the Government ran the roads but for the benefit of the people. This point of view is dwelt upon in the following terms:

"The prosperity of a state is bound up in its workmen. Railwaymen are notoriously underpaid and overworked. The average wages paid is 7 per cent. below that of the ordinary workman, excepting only the agricultural laborer. Their hours are far too long and their work too dangerous. Every two days three railwaymen are killed and thirty-three injured. If the railways were the property of the state this would be altered, and altered quickly. The savings which centralized management would bring would enable money to be spent in protecting life and limb."

PORTUGAL'S HAPPY PLIGHT

VICTOR HUGO denounced the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. with all the fiery indignation prompted by his half-Spanish nature and set down its incidents with relentless circumstantiality in his "History of a Crime." Dom Carlos has done almost the same thing in Portugal as Napoleon did in France, yet no one dares to denounce it at Lisbon as a crime. He has shut up the Parliament House, dismissed the Deputies, and silenced the press. Yet all the indignation exprest in the matter seems uttered in accents "not loud, but deep," by ousted politicians, hungry journalists, and the parasite crew of sinecurists whom the doughty Franco, "dictator," as he is styled, has stript of place and lucrative perquisites. The Portuguese people themselves are not in the least put out by the temporary abolition of their Parliament. Fancy, says William Maxwell, the famous war correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, how London would feel if it woke up to find the political papers suppresst and Parliament abolished. Hyde Park couldn't contain the people's "virtuous indignation." Not so with the Portuguese, who have now been six months without a parliament. They seem "not one penny the worse." There are no signs in Lisbon of a revolution. "Save for the politician and the journalist, life is unchanged. The politician is out of a job. The journalist enjoys the luxury of opinions that he dare not print without the risk of joining the politician in the ranks of the unemployed. *Voilà tout!*"

The people rather like the dictatorship, says Mr. Maxwell, writing to the London daily which he represents at the Portuguese capital. The masses are too ignorant to care, and the classes "are not unwilling to accept the experiment." The position of things has sometimes threatened an abdication and a regency. But as the *Daily Mail* correspondent writes:

"The King remains firm; Senhor Franco (the Premier) is undaunted by threats; the Prince Royal . . . is in no haste to seize the crown. Some will tell you that beneath the tranquil surface rages a volcano. I can not believe it. The Portuguese are never violent. They are an easy-going race, with some of the fatalism that gave birth to the saying that Africa begins with the Pyrenees.

"There are, of course, elements of danger which it would be folly

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to ignore. The dispossest are strong and organized. Many of them are fighting for their daily bread. For the moment they are united by the common instinct of self-preservation; but not the eloquence of Senhor de Castro (leader of the Progressives), nor the consuming energy of Senhor d'Alpoim (Independent Monarchist), nor the philosophy of Professor Machado (Republican) can avail against the apathy of the multitude and the calm resolution of the man who sits among the Early Victorian sofas and crimson-plush chairs in the Rue d'Emenda (the Premier's office)."

"DICTATOR" FRANCO.

He has a combative temperament and looks like a Japanese, but declares he prefers home to political turmoil.

Mr. Franco was interviewed for some hours by Mr. Maxwell and impressed the correspondent "as a strong, honest, capable man engaged in a herculean task. To his opponents rather than to himself it may seem strange that the dictator should engage the sympathies of the British." His strenuous efforts to restore financial health to the little kingdom are exemplified by the way in which he abolished by a stroke of his pen sinecures amounting to $200,000. He even cut down the allowance of the Queen-Dowager by $40,000, while increasing the civil list, and added to the pay of military officers, thereby strengthening the confidence of the crown and army, altho he denies his enemies' imputation that such measures "are sops to curry favor." A description of the "dictator's" personal appearance and a summary of his views are thus given by the corresponden after a personal interview:

"Senhor Franco, with his slight figure, black hair, dark complexion, little mustache, and small black eyes, suggests a familiar type of the Japanese. His temperament is combative, and when he speaks it is with vigorous, incisive eloquence.

"'Have you discovered signs of revolution?' he asked me. If after six months my adversaries have failed to rouse the country, you must conclude that the people are not averse from this temporary expedient. I am not opposed to a parliament. I had a six-and-a-half-months' trial of work with Parliament. When political parties give proof of their intention not to abuse the machinery of the Constitution, we shall be prepared to restore representative institutions. Meanwhile, the dictatorship is not directed against political opponents. It is purely administrative. Our first duty is to establish our finances on a sound basis.'"

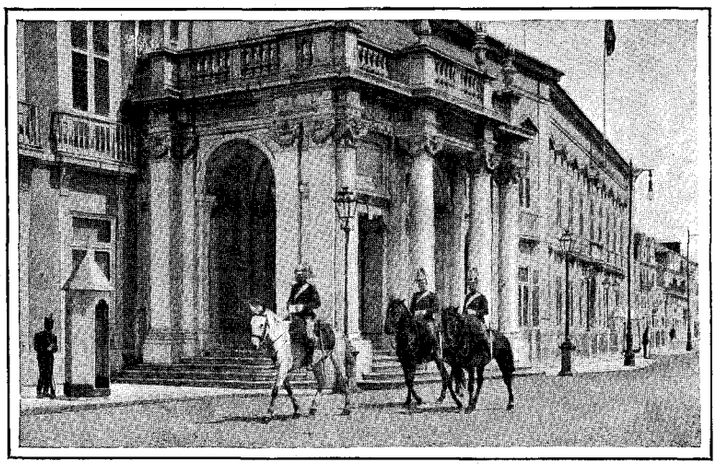
He professes, indeed, to be an independent patriot aiming at the raising of his country to a higher place among European nations, however visionary his views may be in the opinion of his adversaries. Mr. Franco observes:

"My ambition is to educate the people to take their place in Europe. The Portuguese are quick to learn and quick to forget. I am sending pupils and professors to England, France, and Germany. I hope in time to improve the system of instruction and to develop our resources. The country can never expect to be rich, for it has no minerals. We are not an industrial, but an agricultural, community. We have, however, colonies capable of wealth; and in Brazil we have compatriots strongly attached to the mother country. I have hope for our future if the people will only be wise. For myself, I am a man of modest yet sufficient means, whose ambition is to be with my dear family rather than in the midst of political turmoil."

THE BLACK TERROR IN ODESSA

THE meeting of the third Douma has so largely absorbed the attention of those who are interested in the revolutionary or reform movement in Russia that little attention has been made to the cry from the Southern Provinces which tells how completely parliamentarism, so far as it has advanced in the Czar's Empire, fails to meet the needs of the miserable people. For the "Black Hundreds" are at this very moment as busy as ever killing, plundering, or driving from one city to another those who constitute the active commercial elements of the population. In fact this so-called "League of the Russian People," alias the "Black Hundreds," has for two years been murdering, pillaging, and desolating Odessa, the once prosperous port of the Black Sea, says a correspondent in a recent number of the London *Times*. In a long communication of remarkable vividness and circumstantiality he reminds the humanitarians of the world that Southern Russia is in a condition of bloody and frantic disorder, while the debaters of the Tauris Palace are chopping their logic or entering into angry but inane discussions about the significance of a word. He sums up the present situation as follows:

"Civilized Europe has perhaps never known so terrible a state of affairs as that which prevails in the city of Odessa at the present moment. In a town of 500,000 inhabitants, with a large police force supplemented by a garrison of 20,000 soldiers, bands of hooligans, wearing the badges of the League of the Russian People, murder and plunder peaceable citizens in broad daylight, and penetrate by force into private houses and shops, where they destroy or steal whatever they can lay hands on. The victims of these excesses are mostly Jews, tho sometimes they are Christians who have been mistaken for Jews. Yet, for some occult reason, the police seem to find it impossible to deal with the guilty parties; indeed, no single case is on record where the murderers and plunderers have been adequately punished."



THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S PRISON.

The royal palace at Lisbon, where Dom Carlos is confined by the fear of meeting a bomb if he goes into the street.

These *pogroms* are actually encouraged by General Kaulbars, commanding the troops in Odessa, we read, and this against the protests of the Prefect of the city, General Grigorieff. The Black Hundreds have their own newspapers, which are gratuitously distributed among the soldiers of the garrison, who are thus incited to murder and pillage among those elements of the population who, without being anarchists, are made to pay the penalty of every

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outrage of anarchism. But the Czar himself is a member of the Black Hundreds, as was discovered by the peace-loving and independent Prefect of the city, to whom it was attributed by General Kaulbars as a crime that "he objected to pogroms." The *Times* correspondent says:

"Worn out by this state of affairs, General Grigorieff determined to proceed to St. Petersburg to report personally upon the situation. Having arrived in the capital, the General sought an audience with the Emperor. He had made up his mind to tell his imperial master the whole truth, in order that the latter might help him to put a stop to the crimes of the league. The audience was granted, and, laboring under deep emotion, the old General awaited the appearance of his Sovereign. When the Emperor approached General Grigorieff, the latter perceived with dismay that the breast of the Czar was decorated with the badge of the League of the Russian People, the very same that he had seen so often in Odessa on the breasts of the perpetrators of the pogroms. This produced such an effect upon him that, forgetting the speech he had prepared with such care, he stammered out a few commonplaces as a faithful subject of the Czar, and retired in confusion. Immediately afterward the president of the Council of Ministers informed Major-General Grigorieff that his Majesty the Emperor had been graciously pleased to relieve him of the post of Prefect of Odessa and had promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general. This happened at the end of July, 1907. The recall of General Grigorieff, coupled with the subsequent act of the imperial clemency which systematically set free all persons sentenced in the Odessa courts for plundering or murdering the Jews, was sufficiently significant, and had the natural effect of still further encouraging the members of the league. From the month of August to the present

THE THIRD DOUMA.

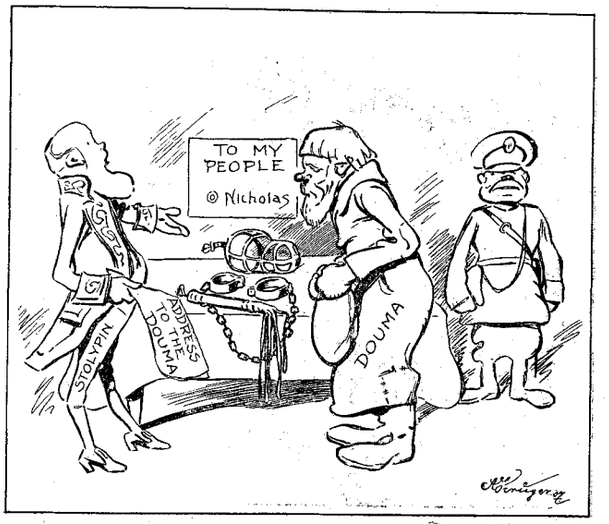
NICHOLAS—"They sing their 'God Save the Czar' in wonderful harmony."

STOLYPINE—"Yes, your Majesty, but if you only knew how much trouble I had in training them." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

time Odessa has in consequence been uninterruptedly under the reign of the Black Terror."

For months a condition of anarchy has prevailed in Odessa which has ruined the business of this town. We read:

"From October 6 not a day has passed without more or less isolated acts of violence being perpetrated upon unfortunate Jews. The crimes of the Anarchists have not ceased either, and in this direction also the victims are frequently Jews. . . . The well-to-do



STOLYPINE (reading the Czar's address)—"Whatever I have promised my people shall assuredly be theirs."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Jews leave the town at the first opportunity, and only the poor Jews remain to pay the price of the domination of General Kaulbars and of the League of the Russian People."

THE REAL KONGO PROBLEM—The air has been cleared of the perplexities of the Kongo question, and the discussion has passed to another stage. People are not asking now whether cruelties, such as Mr. Morell described, were inflicted habitually upon the natives, but whether the natives are to be treated as slaves or traders. They have hitherto been treated as property. The Belgian Chamber is at this moment trying to make up its mind about assuming the sovereignty of the Free colony. In doing this it is actually facing a problem which England faced in the West Indies, and the United States faced in the South. This, says the London *Westminster Gazette*, is the gist of the whole matter, and presents an exceedingly difficult and thorny problem. To quote the words of the article whose position we are stating:

"If everything [in the Kongo] that has commercial value—the 'forests, the rubber, and other African products,' which means mainly the ivory—are to be regarded as the property of the Government, then the natives of the country must be reduced to practical slavery, and oppression and tyranny must follow inevitably from the efforts of the Government to enforce its rights. There remains nothing in which legitimate trade can be carried on between the white man and the native, and the latter will be perpetually engaged in forced labor to procure the products which the white man regards as his own. The process may be veiled by all sorts of phrases, which represent it as a form of taxation, but the necessary consequence is enslavement and slave-driving. It is this conception which till now has been the curse of the country, and we see its results in the impoverishment and depopulation of the country and in the records of its trade, which show that everything is taken out and practically nothing taken in. Now, the main point of the transfer, if it is to lead to real reform, is that it should abolish this idea in theory and in practise. That is also the difficulty of the operation on the commercial side, for the assets have been built up, and commercial ventures encouraged to proceed, on the assumption that the rubber and the ivory are their absolute property. To get away from this and to get back onto a foundation of honest trade is now the problem before the Belgian Government and the Belgian Parliament. We have every hope that they will face it manfully, for if they do not they will merely be relieving King Leopold of an invidious burden which they will not be able to carry themselves."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE PLAGUE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE menace due to the continued presence of bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast seems not to have been adequately presented in the daily press. There is, of course, no reason for alarm, but it is certain that a policy of neglect or a refusal to acknowledge the facts may cause serious results. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 14) a special correspondent writes at length of the history of the plague on the coast, its present extent and its future possibilities. The existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, he tells us, was first discovered in 1900, but it was at once denied, and for several months the local and State authorities, instead of adopting measures against the disease, spent their time in loud assertions that there was no plague in California. The city Board of Health and the Federal authorities realized the situation and did what they could, which appears to have been very little. Not until 1902, over two years from the appearance of the disease, was the systematic trapping of rats begun in Chinatown. The Chinese "Six Companies," of course, did what they could to prevent the proper carrying out of sanitary measures. In February, 1904, however, the disease appeared to have been wiped out, but it was brought back by the insanitary conditions following the earthquake, and at present there is much of it in the city, the total cases since last May amounting to 109, of which 66 have been fatal. This time the authorities seem fully alive to their duty. Says the correspondent of *The Journal:*

"When plague was first found, in May, the city government was in turmoil. The Mayor was being tried for boodling; he was later convicted, and the present Mayor, Dr. E. R. Taylor, appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In November Dr. Taylor was elected. The Board of Health, which had been for some six years or more a mere tool of Schmitz and his boss, Ruef, was incompetent. Through some fortunate accident they had, however, appointed a capable, honest, and energetic man as health officer—Dr. James T. Watkins. He urged on the board the plan, which has subsequently been carried out, of dividing the city into districts, each to be in charge of an inspector, who in turn is to be held responsible for his district, and with sufficient men at his command to do the required work of cleaning up, rat-killing, etc. But the board, being incompetent, talked much—and did almost nothing. The County Medical Society then stept in, investigated the matter thoroughly, and by resolution called on the Mayor to turn out the Board of Health and appoint a board that would really do something. On this the board resigned and the Mayor appointed a board consisting of Drs. Thomas W. Huntington, William Ophüls, Dudley Tait, T. G. McConkey, and Guy Manning. At the same time the Mayor telegraphed President Roosevelt, asking that the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be placed in charge of the plague work; this was done, and Dr. Rupert Blue, passed assistant surgeon, was detailed to take charge of the work.

"Antiplague work was energetically continued and extended; the supervisors were alive to the situation and appropriated from the almost bankrupt city treasury all the money demanded by the officials in charge of sanitary work. A bounty was placed on rats, alive or dead. The refugee camps were broken up and the near-by districts thoroughly cleaned. Where cases occurred in shacks or poor buildings these were destroyed, and every effort was made to wipe out each focus as it was found. So far as San Francisco is concerned, there seems to be nothing which the sanitarians in charge of the work ought to do that they have not done. But they are handicapped. In the first place, available city funds ran out; this was remedied by the Federal Government providing funds, through the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, to continue the work in the city. In the second place, the newspapers, while not following their former course of active and positive abuse, will not give that publicity to the matter which alone can arouse general interest and secure the cooperation of the people as a whole. When pressure is brought on them, they occasionally refer to the existence of 'infectious disease' and mildly suggest the necessity for cooperating with the health authorities. In the third case, the commercial bodies of the community will not awake to the gravity of the situation and aid, by the contribution of funds, individual efforts at sanitation, rat-killing, rat-proofing premises, etc.

"There is not a rat-proof warehouse nor a rat-proof wharf in the city, and already Panama has refused to permit the introduction of grain foodstuffs coming from this port unless the same, if they have been introduced into the city, are certified as having been kept in a rat-proof warehouse or on a rat-proof wharf, by the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital officer in charge, Dr. Blue. Thus far no steamship company has made a move in the direction of providing rat-proof wharfage; and that other countries will follow the lead of Panama, before long, is at least probable.

"All ships, whether coastwise or foreign bottoms, are being carefully fumigated; the coast and river boats by the State Board of Health, and foreign bottoms by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, under the able direction of Dr. Hobdy. All steamers are required to use rat guards at docks, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the passage of rats either to or from the city."

That the danger is not confined to San Francisco is shown by reports from Oakland, Contra Costa County, Seattle, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San José, in all of which places stringent precautions are being taken and in some of which cases are already appearing. The correspondent concludes:

"The continued existence of such a disease over such an area, and for the time during which it is evident that the infection has existed here, would seem to make the infection a subject for national consideration and protection. Not only California, but the entire country should be grateful for the fact that the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has taken over the burden of expense for conducting the work in San Francisco, as the city has no available funds, and to allow the situation to develop would be a menace to the entire United States.

"It seems impossible to arouse the people from the lethargy, and to secure their cooperation in necessary sanitary work. As a consequence, the excellent work which the officers in charge are doing is, to a considerable extent, negatived.

"To summarize the situation, we find that active and thorough antiplague work is being done in San Francisco and Oakland, including inspection of all dead, isolation of all suspects, destruction of suspected infected material, clothing, etc., and the destruction of large numbers of rats by poison, Danysz's virus, trapping, etc. The sewer men report that they never saw so many dead rats in the sewers, so it may be assumed that a Danysz of high virulency has been prepared and put out. Nevertheless, while the number of cases seems to be somewhat on the decrease in San Francisco, the territory over which the infection has spread is constantly increasing. Outside of San Francisco, something is being done; but in comparison with the danger of existing undiscovered foci, and of cases occurring which may and probably do go unrecognized, and of the great amount of work which the State should be doing, it is not encouraging."

SOME DISADVANTAGES OF CANALS—At this time of clamor for canals and improved waterways, *The Railway Age* (Chicago) humbly ventures to suggest that the much-maligned railway may have a few advantages, and it proceeds to mention some of the ways in which the rail may be said to exceed in usefulness methods of transportation by water. We read:

"One difference between a railway and a canal is that the capacity of a railway can be increased indefinitely without changing its gage, while the width and the depth of the locks fix an absolute limit to the capacity of canal-going vessels. Successive commissions increased the size of the locks for the Panama Canal beyond those proposed by their predecessors, until a width of 95 feet and a length of 900 feet were finally decided upon. Then, in view of the increasing size of ships of war and peace, the engineers enlarged their estimates to 100 feet width and 1,000 feet length; but now the warning is raised that these dimensions will be too small to admit the battle-ships and turbine-liners of the near future. Of

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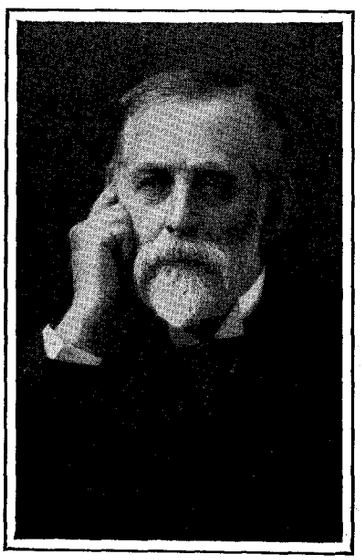
course, enormous increase of cost and corresponding delay in completion would follow a decision to further enlarge the size of the proposed locks, and if the engineers make this recommendation, as they are said to intend, it would probably reopen in Congress the debate between the advocates of high-level locks and sea level with a single lock, and set people to guessing how many hundred millions will be spent before the Panama Canal is completed. Meantime Congress is to be besieged with bills for canal, harbor, and river improvement requiring amounts vastly beyond all former precedents."

PUTTING THE ENEMY TO SLEEP

A NEW application of an old idea is made by Mr. Carl M. Wheaton, an inventor in Newtonville, Mass., who has been at work nine years evolving a submarine that throws a shell filled with a non-explosive, sleep-inducing drug. It is stated by Livingston Wright, who describes the plan in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, January), that this scheme has received the approval of some of the most important scientific and naval men in the world, and that a foreign government is negotiating to get control of the invention. We read:



CARL M. WHEATON,

Who has invented, for use in naval warfare, a shell filled with a non-explosive, sleep-inducing drug.

"Here is what George F. F. Wilde, Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy, says, under date of June 20, 1907:

"'I'm convinced that his scheme is a thoroughly practical one, tho on the surface it may seem chimerical, simply because it's outside the ordinary run of things.'

"Prof. Amos Dolbear, of Tufts College, a world-celebrated scientist, says Wheaton's scheme 'is in accord with correct scientific principles.'

"W. Starling Burgess, the yacht designer and naval architect, is another expert who pronounces the project practicable. A former chief of the Board of Engineers, U. S. A., is another who supports the idea.

"The famous stinkpot of the Chinese has been obsolete for centuries. Nevertheless, that principle is a striking feature of the Wheaton method of warfare. The anesthetic which he uses is, as is his model, of course, being kept a profound secret. Its smell, to the layman, suggests a liberal proportion of chloroform. Its action is instant sleep, but it is not fatal unless the victim be deprived of air.

"Wheaton proposes building submarines in groups of six, each of the vessels costing $200,000. Each carries a tank capable of standing a pressure of five hundred pounds to the square inch, fitted with tubes and conveniences for rapid heating, and connected with the puncturing-tube or anesthetic shell. This 'puncturing gun,' as Wheaton calls it, is of peculiar construction, carrying a tube which has a bore of three-quarters of an inch and an outside diameter of one and one-half inches, with a larger portion to fit the bore of the gun. The tube is about five feet long."

The detailed procedure in attacking a ship is said to be as follows: A bomb is placed in the discharging tube at the moment preceding its use. It is forced out of the tube by a piston which remains at the top of the tube until the cap is returned to its place, thereby excluding the water. The bomb is attached to a strong, flexible cord, twenty to thirty feet long, coiled in paraffin on its top, the other end being attached to a ring which is placed in a recess in the muzzle of the gun through which the pointed end of the bolt projects. To quote further:

"This, when discharged, penetrates the outer shell of the ship, firmly fixing it thereto, with the bomb and attaching cord trailing astern and held firmly in contact with the ship's bottom by means of buoys on the outside of the bomb. These buoys are fully inflated just after they leave the tube, giving them a lift of several pounds in excess of their weight. This method of allowing the bomb to trail astern before exploding is to avoid all risk of detonation from the shock of the discharge which drives the bolt. The bomb can be exploded by a time mechanism set to operate after a sufficient time has elapsed to allow the submarine to reach a safe distance.

"The guns for the application of the anesthetic and those for firing the bolt are elevated from two to three feet above the top of the turret, when operated, the buoyancy of the boat being slightly increased at the time to hold it firmly in contact with the bottom of the ship attacked. After the submarine has done its work it can sink away by admitting more water into its interior.

"Motive power and that needed for all operations of the submarine would be furnished by electrical storage-batteries of a capacity to allow a cruising radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

"Wheaton is a man fifty-seven years of age and a watchmaker and engraver by trade. He has invented, as has been said, a number of machines which are in practical mechanical use; one of them is a safety clutch which has for years been in use, for one place, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as a model for the study of the students. . . . . .

"Assuredly, if there is a possibility of destroying a $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 battle-ship with $1,200,000 worth of 'anesthesia submarines,' that is, merely firing the sleep-inducing compound into the engine-room and, by rendering the men who drive the engines unconscious, capturing the vicious craft at your leisure, naval experts may well look into the matter. The invention, if kept a close secret, would render the United States invincible in naval warfare."

TO PROTECT TREES FROM ELECTRIC LINES

TROLLEY or electric-light lines are injurious to trees in at least two ways—burning from contact with wires carrying high-voltage currents, and mechanical injury from the attachment of guy-wires. The question of protecting the trees, says an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, November 30), has received attention from electric-light and power companies, and perhaps also from some electric railways. There is no doubt, he says, that the attitude of a company in regard to tree-protection exerts a wide influence on public sentiment, and suggestions from responsible authorities on the growth of trees and their protection against improper wiring should always be given careful consideration. He goes on:

"A paper by Prof. Geo. E. Stone, of Amherst, in a recent number of *Woodland and Roadside*, treats the protection of trees in a broad way which seems fair both to the electric companies and the public. . . . It appears that some methods of attaching wires to trees are extremely injurious, while others are not so harmful, and if properly employed will seldom or never cause the tree to be damaged. For example, Professor Stone states that the usual method of guying a pole to a tree by means of a log bolt driven into the back side of the tree, the wire being kept away from the tree by rough bits of wood, is to be condemned, since in a few years the wire is certain to become embedded in the bark and cause partial girdling, and the log bolt will also become embedded as the tree grows. Placing a wire around a tree directly is sure to cause strangulation and kill the trunk or limb to which it is attached. According to Professor Stone, the best method of guying to trees consists in having a large loop of wire passed around the tree, the tree being protected from the wire by oak or hard-pine blocks grooved in the middle. The loop should be made large enough to allow for the future growth of the tree and should be clamped in place.

"Much injury to trees has been prevented by the use of wooden

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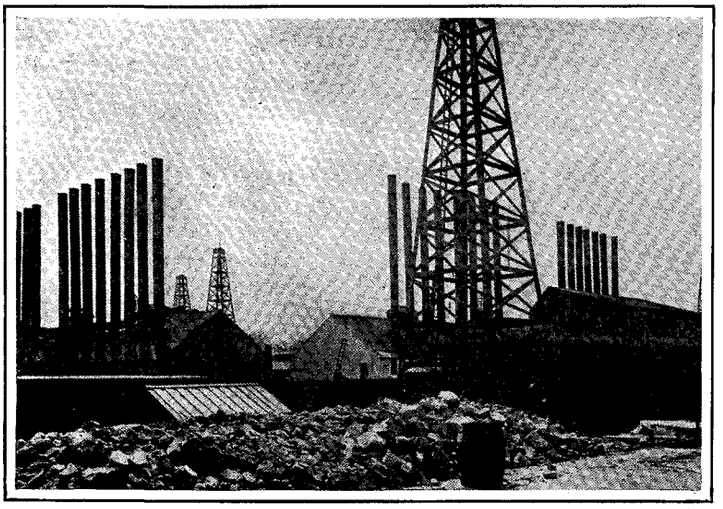
sleeves which surround limbs where wires would come in contact with them. In some cases, notably in Boston, good results have been secured by sleeving the feed-wire as it passes the trunk or limb. Professor Stone points out that many cases have been known in which trolley feed-wires have been in direct contact with sleeve-protected trees without producing the slightest burning. Attaching wires to trees by means of a porcelain insulator does not prevent leakage in wet weather, and many deaths of trees are attributed to this cause by Professor Stone, who states that trees often get severe shocks by this method of connecting. He states that lightning discharges sometimes pass to trees in this way via trolley guy-wires. From the standpoint of the operating company, however, it is hard to see how protection against lightning can be expected of it in its attachments of this kind.



GENERAL VIEW OF WORKS AT SULFUR-MINE,
Showing piles of sulfur in foreground ready for shipment.

"Professor Stone concludes with a plea that trolley poles be braced in Portland cement instead of by wooden guys where they are in close association with trees, urging that the life of the pole in the ground will be increased in addition to the protection given the tree. He concludes that guying to a tree is preferable to unsightly makeshifts of any character. The cost of embedding poles is something of an item, but it is certain that if more thought is given to specific pole-line installations in relation to their surroundings, many operating companies will not regret the consideration paid to the subject, from the standpoint of policy alone, leaving aside the actual physical results. In fact, there is more than one electric railway in the United States attractive to the trolley tourist because of giant elms, oaks, and other trees along the wayside. The protection of such trees is surely a matter of self-interest to the local railway as well as to the community."

POISONING FROM MOTOR GASES—A curious and interesting fact regarding what may be called "automobile-poisoning" has been recently communicated to the Paris Society of Legal Medicine by Mr. Marcel Briand, as reported in *La Nature* (Paris, November 16). Says this paper:

"The waste gases are capable, if the journey is a long one, of producing real symptoms of poisoning. Some automobilists have actually been obliged to give up their favorite sport because of the gases which, penetrating in small quantities even to the interior of the vehicle, cause them presistent trouble. The waste gases not being adapted for contact with our bronchial tubes, it is proper to notify the automobile-makers that the floors of their machines should be made as tight as possible, in order that passengers may be protected from these products, which may, at the very least, cause distressing headaches."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

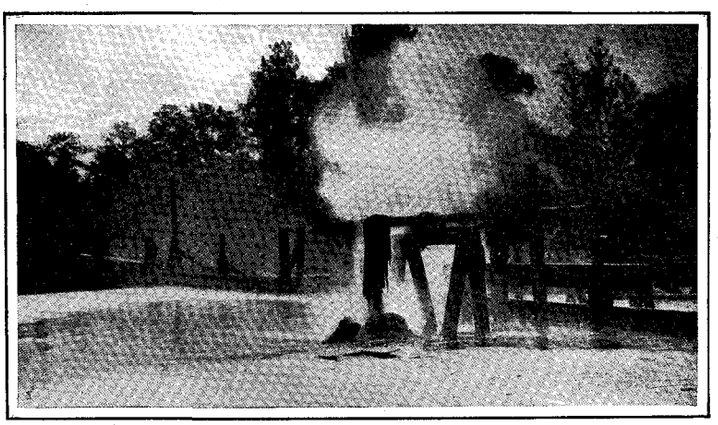
THE LOUISIANA SULFUR-"WELLS"

THE original manner of mining sulfur adopted in Louisiana has already been described in these columns. We now give further particulars, with some interesting pictures, from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, December 14). The author of the article from which we quote, Day Allen Willey, informs us that the existence of sulfur in Louisiana in remarkably large deposits has been known for over thirty years. The deposits are covered with strata of clay, sand, and gravel resting upon a foundation of limestone. The sulfur is generally believed to occur as an impregnation in the limestone, but no reliable means of determining the actual percentage is at hand. The method of obtaining the sulfur, as already described, is to drill a well to the sulfur-impregnated limestone, melt the sulfur in place, and raise the liquefied element through pipes. We read:

"The well is driven in practically the same manner as in the case of petroleum-prospecting. In each well four lines of pipe are placed concentrically, 10, 6, 3, and 1 inches in diameter respectively. The spaces intervening between the pipes are used to carry hot water and comprest air into the strata and to conduct the sulfur to the surface. The hot water flows down between the 10- and 6-inch pipes, passes out into the limestone, and supplies the heat which melts the sulfur. The amount of sulfur melted and the range of action of the water depend solely on its temperature and the pressure at which it is supplied, which, in turn, is a function of the depth of the well. It is obvious that the hot water can penetrate through the cracks, pores, and crevices of the limestone until its temperature has fallen to that of the melting-point of sulfur. The melted sulfur, being heavier than water, runs back to the sump around the well-pipe and enters it through holes provided for this purpose. Hot comprest air is forced down through the 1-inch pipe; at the bottom of the pipe it mixes with the melted sulfur, and forms an aerated mass which is sufficiently low in specific gravity to allow the water pressure to elevate the melted sulfur to the surface, where it is discharged into vats."

The quality of material secured by this method must necessarily be superior, we are told, since the process partakes of the nature of a refining operation. Analyses of material ready to ship frequently show more than 99 per cent. sulfur. In preparing for shipment the only problems to be overcome are mechanical. To quote further:

"Large rectangular vats are constructed on the ground out of rough planking. The vats are sometimes arranged so as to have two standard railroad tracks between them, the track level being so low that the floor of the cars will be flush with the bottom of the vat. This arrangement is not universal, for the location of the vats is not permanent, but depends on the location of the wells, the rate at which they flow, and convenience in handling the solid



LIQUID SULFUR PUMPED FROM DEPOSITS INTO VATS FOR SOLIDIFICATION.

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sulfur. . . . The solidified sulfur is brittle and easily broken up by picks, crowbars, and shovels, which is, indeed, the method used. Laborers break the lump sulfur and tram it to cars in wheelbarrows. As the working face of the sulfur block recedes from the car-track, blasting is used in order to break up the material more quickly and thoroughly. The company is said to be contemplating the installation of steam-shovels in order to handle its product more cheaply and more expeditiously. At the ocean shipping port where the freight-cars are discharged into steamers, various mechanical devices are in use, such as bucket and belt conveyers, stackers and orange-peel buckets, so that steamers may be loaded in a comparatively short time. Six hours is said to be the average time at present required to fill a steamer's hold.

"At present about thirty wells are in operation, the scene resembling the oil-fields in Pennsylvania or Texas, the well-rigs being similar in shape and proportions. An extensive system of boilers, rated at 24,000 horse-power, supplies the superheated water used in the extraction process and delivers the water at the wells at 335° F. By far the greater portion of the product is shipped to consumers direct, the part which is refined being relatively insignificant in quantity."

SHAVING SHOVELS

THE story has been told in the daily press that a certain class of foreign laborers, when their wages were cut two and a half cents an hour, carried their shovels to machine-shops and had two and a half inches cut from the blades, their principle, or lack of principle, being, "Short money, short shovels." Commenting on what it calls rather an original, tho bungling, way of attempting to even up wages and work, *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, December 12) asks:

"In the first place, were they actually doing 15-cents-an-hour shoveling before the reduction was made? Many employers of labor in this country have noted in recent years that increase in wages has tended directly to a decrease in efficiency of the wage-earners, whether the increase was direct in the way of more money per day or indirect in the shape of fewer hours per day. Quite a mass of wage-earners, by no means limited to the unskilled or the foreign-born, have developed an inclination to gage their exertions in the interest of their employers by the total amount of wages they could make in a week, and if they could earn as much in four days as they formerly could in six days, they would only work four days, regardless of consequences for the undertaking. That was in effect shaving shovels. Even more generally, in the second place, this shaving tendency is manifested by the rising generation seeking employment in many lines. Unfortunate twists that have been given latter-day elementary educational methods have apparently dwarfed, if not destroyed, the sense of responsibility and, consequently, the habit of reliability and dependability. They have deprived the young folks of the sense that finds joy in work for what is accomplished thereby. They have begotten alertness of the eyes for the clock and of the ears for the whistle or the bell. Their victims by the hundreds of thousands, cajoled or compelled to remain in school during the years when they should be learning to perfect themselves in productive labor, in the only possible way, working for a wage, and deceived by educational occupations which are essentially play, are turned loose upon the world to make a living with senses vibrant to the gong for recess or for closing. They do not know how to work; they have learned to neglect work as an unnecessary evil. They naturally come to do as little work as possible without losing their jobs. They are shaving shovels. Presently they will find themselves without shovels to shave."

AN ODD USE FOR BREAD—Perhaps the most novel use to which bread is put, says *The American Food Journal*, as cited in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, December), may be seen in the great factories of the Elgin National Watch Company, at Elgin, Ill., where more than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day. Superintendent George E. Hunter, of the watch factory, is quoted as saying:

"There is no secret regarding the use of bread in this factory, and I am willing to tell all I can concerning it. From the earliest times in the history of watchmaking it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough. This is done by steaming and kneading. They then use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere, in course of manufacture, to pieces as small as the parts of a watch. There are many parts of a watch, by the way, that are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. The oil is absorbed by this dough, and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some of its particles attached to the thing wiped. This accounts for the continued use of bread dough in the watchmaking industry. The Elgin National Watch Company uses something over forty two-pound loaves per day, or about 24,000 pounds a year."

"TRANSFORMATIONS" OF GEMS

THE report, noted in these columns, that a Paris mineralogist had succeeded in changing comparatively valueless crystals into rubies and sapphires, would appear to have a slender basis of fact. There was, it is true, a "transformation," but it was the other way about, gems being turned into worthless crystals by the action of radium—a change as interesting from a scientific point of view as the other would have been, but hardly from that of the jeweler. In *La Nature* (Paris, November 9) P. Sallior describes the interesting experiments of Bordas, which were those alluded to in the Paris newspapers, and tells us their possible significance. He writes:

"The daily papers, with their usual powers of amplification and deformation, are now making much of the interesting experiments performed by Mr. Bordas on the coloration of corundum, rubies, and sapphires, and the occasion has been seized to celebrate the triumph of the alchemists, to announce the realization of transmutation, etc., while jewelers have been promised an invasion of rubies and sapphires prepared cheaply by the action of radium on plain corundum [or adamantine spar]. This kind of announcement . . . now makes no impression on sane people, who have been prepared by recent events to understand that it is well to distrust such extraordinary results as 'life created by radium,' 'plants reproduced by mineral salts,' and so on. Our readers will therefore be glad to know the really interesting results obtained by Mr. Bordas in his investigations.

"Commercially and practically the author hastens to rectify the journalistic imagination by noting that hitherto he has only changed valuable gems into comparatively worthless corundum, and this by using radium, which is extremely valuable—exactly the opposite transformation to the one reported. It is possible that we may realize some day, under different conditions, the inverse reaction; but this has not yet been done. We must not forget that the fabrication of synthetic rubies and sapphires, artificial and yet mineralogically real, has been carried on for some time on a large scale. There remains only the scientific question. In the first place there has been absolutely nothing in any way resembling a transmutation. All mineralogists know that corundum, ruby, and sapphire are one and the same mineral, variously colored, and consisting of a compound of aluminum.

"Artificial syntheses produce simultanuously rubies and sapphires. The only question, therefore, relates to the origin of the coloration. This was formerly attributed to traces of different foreign substances, such as manganese and chromium, but since the discoveries of Curie it has been supposed rather to be due to variations in the condition of one and the same substance. . . . That the idea followed up by Bordas has been 'in the air' for a long time, is shown by the following quotation from an article published eighteen months go by De Launay regarding the variable coloration of tourmalines: 'It would be interesting,' says this author, 'to examine these phenomena of coloration in the light of the new ideas suggested by the recent experiments of Curie. He succeeded in changing white quartz into smoky quartz, clear alumina into brown alumina, and white glass into violet glass, by the simple action of radium; and this new coloration of the mineral lasts as long as they are not subjected to high temperature. Many variations in the color of natural crystals, which are insufficiently ex-

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plained by supposing the addition of foreign substances, might perhaps find a better interpretation by reference to similar reactions.'

"This is precisely what Bordas has done. By bombardment with radium, corundum becomes yellow, sapphire turns green, ruby passes through violet, blue, and green to yellow. The geologic conclusion would be that aluminum must, in many cases, have crystallized first as ruby, and that sapphire, topaz, and finally corundum are successive stages of degeneracy under the action of radium, which is contained in almost all subterranean waters, just as analogous action would change clear rock-crystal into smoky quartz. There is evidently much to be done in the way of investigation along this line (diamonds of various colors, etc.), especially in view of the fact that high temperature, so often a factor in geologic phenomena, would appear in certain cases to produce an effect inverse to that obtained by radioactivity. Analysis of the conditions of occurrence of colored gems, together with new experiments, may throw additional light on their mode of formation."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RIFLED PIPE-LINE FOR OIL

A RIFLED pipe-line for conveying crude oil from Oil City to Porta Costa, Cal., a distance of 285 miles, is under construction by the Southern Pacific Company, which has adopted the system after tests conducted during the past two years, which have demonstrated its practicability and economy. The company is now expending between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 on the work. The way in which the twist given to the pipe facilitates the conveyance of the oil is described in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, December 13). Says this paper:

"The crude oil to be handled is a very viscous fluid with an asphalt base. . . . Formerly the product was transported in cars, but the method was found inadequate. Attempts were then made to convey it by means of long pipe-lines. These trials were not successful because of the high pumping pressures required, which necessitated a very expensive pipe and powerful pumping-plants placed so close together that the operating expense would have become too high for economy; the delivery of such a plant also would be very small.

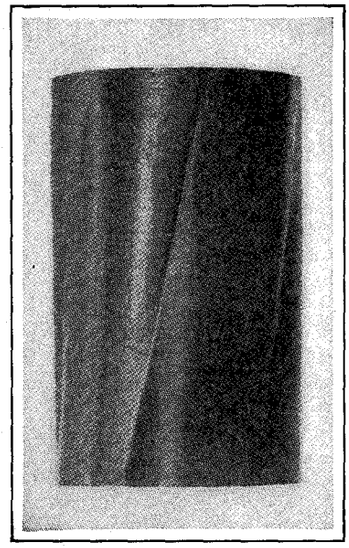
"To overcome the defects apparent in the system various expedients were tried, the most important of which was the heating of the oil. This facilitated the conveying of the oil for short distances, but a temperature sufficient to be effective for long-distance pumping was so great as to cause disintegration of the oil. . . . The introduction of water into the oil was tried, but to improve the results materially it required a proportion of water so high, and the resulting emulsion of water and oil was so difficult and expensive to separate, that the scheme proved a failure. The admixture of lighter oils with the crude oil was tried, and it was found possible to convey the oil with greater ease, but the method necessitated the pumping of the light oils to the fields from long distances, and the mixing of the oils caused a loss in the market value of the light oils.

"The successful method which was finally adopted is that of using a rifled pipe eight inches in diameter, with pumping-stations located at intervals of about 12½ miles, there being 23 stations along the proposed 285-mile line. A small proportion of water is introduced into the conveying-pipes at the pumping-stations, and the effect of the rifling is to produce a whirling motion of the liquid mass, which causes the water to be thrown toward the outside, thus forming a film of water enveloping the oil and greatly reducing the frictional resistance against its flow. The process is thus one of lubrication of the oil-core.

"When this principle was discovered, experiments were made with a small lead pipe. Lead pipe in the process of drawing is slightly scored along the interior surface in close longitudinal lines. A lead pipe as received was first used for conveying oil, and the friction coefficients determined. The pipe was then twisted by hand, causing these longitudinal scorings to become helical. This was sufficient to cause a whirling of the oil and water when forced through the pipe. These experiments indicated the soundness of the principle."

The pipe finally adopted is an eight-inch steel tube tested to 1,200 pounds pressure per square inch and rifled hot by rolling-machinery so that one complete turn is made in each ten-foot length. There are three tanks at each station—two for oil storage, each of a capacity of 55,000 barrels, and one for water, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

To quote again:



SOUTHERN PACIFIC RIFLED PIPE-LINE.
Photograph of pipe exterior.

"When the oil enters a station through the pipe-line it passes to one of the storage-tanks, where most of the water settles almost immediately and is allowed to pass to the water-tank. The oil is then drawn through a swing pipe into the second tank, where the remaining water is separated from it. The pump suctions for the next section ahead are connected to this second tank also by means of a swing pipe.

"The discharging swing pipes are automatically adjusted so that the fluid is always delivered at the plane marking the division of the oil and water, thus making the separation of the two fluids easier. The water injection pumps draw their supply of water from the water-tank. The swing pipes for the suction lines are adjusted to take oil at all times from near the top surface of the oil or above the dividing line of the oil and water."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"WE have noticed," says *The Electrical Review* (London, November 22), "that during the past few weeks the excitement in the daily press over the extraordinary achievements of the Marconi Company, reflected in more than one of the technical journals, has wholly died out, and that wireless telegraphy is receiving, and attracting, practically no attention. We are now in possession of the explanation of this curious succession of events. The attempt to establish commercial service has been wholly premature. Just as in 1903, when a similar attempt was made, resulting in a complete fiasco, so now in 1907 enthusiasm has outrun discretion, and the trumpetings of a few weeks ago are succeeded by dead silence in the press. Such maneuvers are highly calculated to bring unmerited discredit upon that blameless infant, wireless telegraphy, while they do serious injury to the allied art of submarine telegraphy, and give rise to suggestions, which may be baseless, that their motive is financial rather than commercial."

REGARDING the use of white clothing for the tropics, which has been adopted in imitation of native custom, L. W. Sambon, in an article quoted in *The Medical Times* (New York, December), says that altho it is doubtless wise to follow the dictates of long experience, the whites, who borrow this custom from the natives, do not realize that the latter are already protected by a natural armor of pigment which is impervious to the harmful actinic rays. He goes on to say: "The native, having no reason to fear these rays, dresses in white, which by reflecting them, keeps him comfortably cool. White is for comfort, but health demands a lining pigment. To avoid the additional weight and thickness of several layers of cloth, Sambon suggests a fabric composed of white and colored threads woven so as to produce a warp or outer surface of white and a woof or inner surface of black, red, or orange. Such a cloth, with a heat-reflecting outer surface and an opaque inner lining, should meet all the requirements of comfort and protection for tropical use."

"To know what a mechanic can do under mundane conditions, when a silent, stubborn, responseless automobile is at his feet, a Parisian automobile journal has proposed a breakdown competition," says *The Motor Car* (New York, November). "At one of the big automobile factories encircling Paris, or on the quiet road around Longchamps race-course, the candidates for the expert mechanic diploma will be lined up in front of a row of machines each one of which has the same secret malady. On the word of command each expert will rush to the machine reserved for him and endeavor to get it going in the shortest possible time. In one series the magnetos will be tampered with, in another clutches will meet tender care; in a third the carbureters will have been specially disarranged; a fourth heat will test the ability of the men to change a number of bursted tires. Thus tests will succeed one another until only the best men are left to compete in the finals. Five francs a head will be charged as entrance fee, in order to keep out the joyous individuals more anxious to obtain a half-day vacation from their employers than to compete in the competition. An official diploma will reward the most skilful automoblist."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

RELIGIOUS EDITORS IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE

RELIGIOUS editors of the country have been aroused by the recent taunt of a secular paper that the denominational journal has a diminishing reason for existence. According to the secular view, treated in our issue of November 9, the spirit of denominationalism among the people is growing steadily weaker, and so consequently is the demand for its special organs. *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) discovers, however, that there are 804 religious publications in the United States to-day, against 581 that existed twenty years ago. Only four of these periodicals of the earlier date circulated 100,000 or over; to-day that figure is reached by 36. To give the matter the benefit of light and shade this journal particularizes as follows:

"Of this 36, it is possible to trace, from published reports in N. W. Ayer & Son's *American Newspaper Annual*, the varying circulations of 26 during the last few years. Nine of the 26 have a smaller circulation to-day than they had at one time or another during the last six years; 17 show their largest circulation to-day.

"In other words, the total number of religious papers to-day is almost half as large again as it was twenty years ago. The 100,000 class to-day is nine times as large as it was twenty years ago. Less than 1 per cent. of the religious papers of twenty years ago circulated 100,000 copies; 4½ per cent. of the much larger number to-day have that circulation. And the largest circulation to-day is seven times as large as the largest of twenty years ago. These facts do not look as tho the field of the religious paper had disappeared yet. But the total number of religious papers has been slightly decreasing in the last five years."

Dr. James M. Buckley, the brilliant editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), is able to discover a multitude of reasons why the denominational press is a necessity. Being a Methodist and the editor of a Methodist paper, he finds considerable occupation for journals of his Church within the sphere of its complicated polity. "The church press should, and to a large extent does," he asserts, "expound and defend the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church against honest or malicious misrepresentation"; further, "it explains to the people the machinery of our Church," and "causes the moving of the machinery of the Church to be understood." With the enunciation of so much of a strictly Methodist function the writer goes on, in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), to mention other aims and enterprises of the church press not exclusively applicable to his own particular denomination. Thus:

"It exposes dangerous innovations before they root themselves, and it promotes every new proposition which bids fair to be helpful and can be incorporated with the spine and nerves of the basal system. If you can not incorporate the reform with the basis of the structure, you will make something that, to take a figure from the Old Testament, has in each foot a mixture of clay and iron, partly strong and partly weak. . . . . .

"The church paper can say many things which a pastor could not say without friction. It can talk about choirs, fairs, pews, socials, renting property for questionable uses, conduct of Sunday-schools, how to get rid of a superintendent who has outlived his usefulness or become a crank. The paper can discuss all these things; but if a pastor did it, publicly, in most instances he would suffer as disagreeably as did the President when he went into the minutiæ of spelling and coining.

"If properly edited, the religious paper in each number has something especially adapted to interest children and youth, and thus maintains a hold upon them until they become men and women, when, if interested in the Church, recalling their early acquaintance with the paper, they introduce it specially to their own children. The church paper also furnishes reading suitable for the Sabbath. . . . . .

"It affords the Church the means of raising up competent writers and spreading their reputations, and opens a door for the free expression of opinion. . . . . .

"It exposes gross superstitions, such as some of the distinctive notions of Dowie, the potential and financial realities and metaphysical dreams of Mrs. Eddy, and the bewitching assertions and imaginings of Mrs. Tingley, Mrs. Besant, and Mrs. Pepper. . . . .

"It exposes villains imposing upon people in the guise of ministers or reformed scoundrels of various sorts, and, while advocating true Christian perfection, it warns the Church against any who under a cloak on which is written 'holiness' insinuate the ideas or gratify the lust of unsanctified human nature. . . . . .

"It presents religion to its readers, not as something wholly mystical or ceremonial, but under the forms in which it is taught in the Holy Scriptures—the doctrinal, the practical, the devotional, the emotional, and the ecclesiastical.

"It reports and urges revivals. The mere reports of revivals around him will stir a lazy or encourage a timid pastor. If he will not stir or be stirred, it will induce the saddled church to ask for a change. . . . . .

"It urges pastors to be their own evangelists, and, tho recognizing worthy evangelists and aiding them in their great work, it properly characterizes the spurious or the avaricious peripatetic, temporary 'rain-maker' instead of promoter of a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

"The existence and influence of the church press are the chief protection against tyranny on the part of high officials, intrigues looking toward secession, or the neglect of officials to perform their duty.

"It also publishes all the achievements of the Church, the special efforts of self-sacrificing laymen, and the unusual results of ministerial efficiency. As neither church nor state can long flourish if it cease to revere its founders, and as the good pass from earthly scenes, the church press records their virtues and their deeds."

IMPROPER CHURCH FINANCES

THE Rev. Dr. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, startled his congregation on December 22 by threatening to resign if the sum of $7,000 was not raised at the morning service. This amount represented the deficit in the funds available for the yearly expenses of the church, and the pastor declared that the church could not pass the end of the calendar year without relieving itself of this obligation. He furthermore made some rather sharp criticism upon the financial methods of his church, calling attention to the fact that a similar deficit was encountered at the end of each year, which it was their habit to meet by popular subscription. As pastor he deprecated such contingencies and declared the entire financial system of the church must be reorganized. As Dr. Aked's is known as "the rich man's church" the reproach was even greater, tho the facts implied that the poorer many expected of the rich few a disproportionate share of the burdens of church support. The incident furnishes occasion to a secular journal to remark upon "the improper financial methods in churches," saying that many a minister and many a thoughtful layman will sympathize with Dr. Aked and "be grateful that one man has had the courage and the honor to speak out plainly against what has long been an embarrassment and a scandal to many churches." *The Tribune* (New York) goes on to say:

"No intelligent observer will dispute for a moment the statement that bad financiering, of one type or another, is wide-spread among the churches. Few if any denominations are free from it, tho some seem to suffer more than others, and it is perhaps most prevalent in those churches which seem to be freest and most popular in their management.

"The shame of it is that so many churches practise methods in their own finances which theoretically they condemn and which as a matter of fact they severely criticize when practised by men outside of the church in the business world. A church would severely reprimand an individual for incurring debts which he had no assured prospect of being able to pay. Yet churches do that very thing. The teaching of churches is that men should keep their

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expenses within their incomes and that they should discharge their obligations fully and promptly. Yet many churches, acting in their corporate capacity, inflate their expenses far beyond their incomes, trusting to adventitious means or to luck to make good the deficits, and keep their creditors, even their own pastors, wearily waiting for settlement of long overdue bills.

"It ought to be axiomatic and obvious to the simplest intelligence that for a church to do things collectively which it condemns in individuals is not only to stultify itself but also to compromise and most seriously to impair its moral authority. It is idle to preach business honesty and at the same time to practise that which borders closely upon business dishonesty. Of course, in another analysis, the acts of the church are the acts of its officers and members, so that we may also say that it is self-stultification for those men as individuals to be sticklers for honor and integrity in business relations while they conduct the business of the church in a slipshod way. Ecclesiastical financiering ought of all in the world to be most above suspicion or reproach."

DR. CAMPBELL'S "CHRISTIAN STATE"

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, who recently became widely conspicuous as the promulgator of a "new theology," now makes public his idea of a socialist Christian state. He explains that the Christian state, as he sees it, would not have an artificial equality, "but an avoidance of the great extremes that now exist." "Power, place, and honor would be attained, not by great wealth, but by great service." The church is the agency to bring about this change in conditions, he thinks, but the church must first profess a different kind of Christianity. "The Christianity of to-day is not the same as the Christianity of the first century, and is not the religion of Jesus." That religion, he asserts, "was in its inception and essence a social gospel." To a representative of the London *Daily Mail* he says, "Where do you think you would find John the Baptist were he alive to-day?" His own answer is this:

"You would find him addressing a labor demonstration in Hyde Park or heading a popular movement for social emancipation. It is our business to realize the Kingdom of God on earth, and nothing else; to preach universal brotherhood; and to sweep away those existing conditions which throw a pall over the lives of the larger proportion of our people."

It is of no use to blame the ordinary man of wealth for this, he continues. "No harder workers in the public interest are to be found than some of the rich. It would not benefit the poor if they gave away their whole substance, and it might, indeed, make confusion more confounded." What in more detail Dr. Campbell would aim to do is set forth in these words:

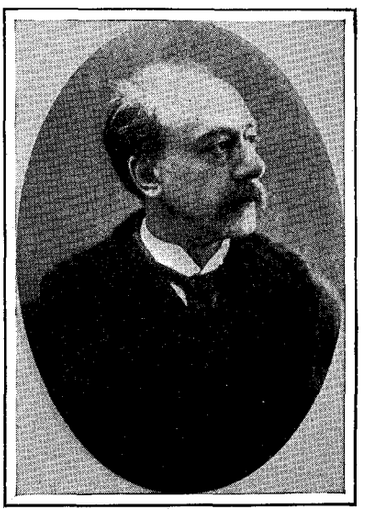
"We have to create a social order where every man shall have sufficiency. There is enough wealth in the country for this even now. The national income, divided out, would average over £2 per week per family. It is for us not only to secure a more equitable division than prevails to-day, but a better organization of labor and therefore a vastly larger output.

"No one imagines that the socialist state can be attained by seizing the property of the well-to-do and confiscating it to the state. This would be monstrous, and would involve great injustice and cause the greatest disturbance. No serious man imagines that there can be, in such a state, exact equality for all individuals. Men must be rewarded according to their value to the community. But our aim can be to destroy the present capitalist system, in the private ownership and control of land and of industrial enterprise, while fully compensating those temporarily affected. We ought to aim to make the community, on its manufacturing side, into one large producing firm, in which communal should be substituted for private interest. The man who refused to labor would be sent to a penal colony.

"The thing must be done by degrees, first by the fixing of a minimum wage, next by the taxation of profits, and then by gradually bringing an increasing number of industrial enterprises directly under public control."

THE JEWISH MAYOR OF ROME

ERNESTO NATHAN, the new Mayor of Rome, is half-English and half-Jew, and the predicament created by his election is viewed with much dismay by Roman-Catholic journals. The situation, says the correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.), "is absurd, monstrous, anomalous, incredible—but there it is, and what will come out of it is a perilous secret to be revealed in the near future." With a population of over half a million, ninety-five per cent. of whom write themselves down in the census-books as "Catholics," Rome, according to this writer, has done the "incredible" thing of handing itself over "to an anticlerical majority with a freemason mayor at their head." The latter designation derives from Nathan's title of honorary grand master of Italian freemasonry, his election to the grand mastership having taking place in 1899. He was chosen to that office, says the same writer, because he was "a most bitter and subtle enemy of the Catholic Church." Among his memorable phrases, we read further, is one in which he declares: "The Catholic religion is to be combated because it is the graft of superstition on dogma." The papal organ, *Osservatore Romano*, views the election as one phase of the anticlerical warfare. It says:



ERNESTO NATHAN,
The Jew whom Rome has made its Mayor, to the scandal of the Roman-Catholic press.

"To impose on the city of Rome a mayor who is an Israelite and former grand master of freemasons is a brutal and outrageous expression of the 'bloc's' program. (Signor Nathan was elected by an aldermanic vote of 60 to 12.)

"The struggle is not only political, but religious as well, in this war declared against the Eternal City, its faith, its traditions, and the sentiments of its true sons now tyrannized over by foreign sojourners in the city.

"An Israelite and freemason mayor, prejudiced against the administration of this Catholic municipality, is an audacious provocation against the sentiments of Catholics throughout the world, an outrageous offense to our city, and an indelible stain on us all.

"It is assuredly comforting for us to think that there is not a single true son of Rome who would allow himself to be identified with this ignoble program; and that to find one who would assume this stain one must go not only beyond the walls of Rome, but even beyond the confines of the state. . . . . .

"The gloomy times which we are now traversing will doubtless pass away when the deceit and falsehoods which have created them shall have disappeared. But there will always remain, as an incontrovertible fact against the present institutions, that the highest civil magistrate of Rome, capital of the Catholic world, has been identified with a representative of the sect which bears the most ferocious hatred against the church of Christ.

"This fact has its origin, quite naturally, in a series of events which sadden but do not astonish us; it is, nevertheless, the base, the expression, the climax of a state of things which some day, however incredible and monstrous it may now seem, will not, appear as realistic."

The American Israelite (Cincinnati) prints a letter from its Roman correspondent explaining the aldermanic "bloc," to which the organ of the Vatican refers as responsible for the election of Signor Nathan, as "a coalition of all municipal parties against the Clericals to prevent the latter from evading the state laws in matters of educational and religious establishments. With a formidable

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Clerical majority in the city government," it says, "it has heretofore been possible to conduct certain municipal departments somewhat after the fashion of the days of Pius IX., national laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

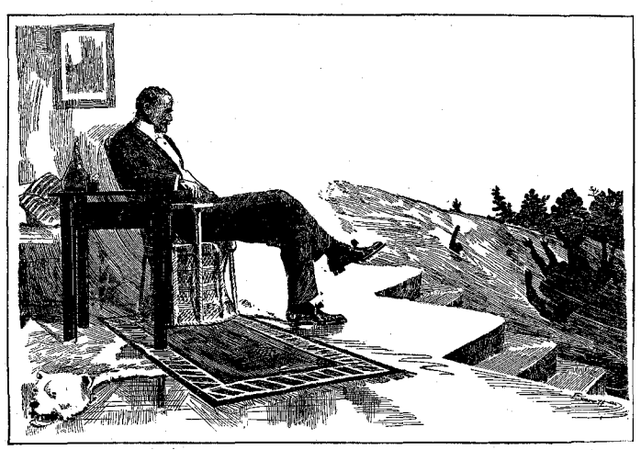
Aside from the surprize that the event has caused, many publicists, according to this writer, "predict an economic benefit to the city in the light of the lessons presented by the various Jewish Lord Mayors of London." Both the comments of the ecclesiastical press and foreign writers, he continues, "are somewhat beside the point—the first deliberately, the second through ignorance."

"In the light of what the new Mayor's father and mother did for the cause of United Italy," the writer observes, "in the light of his own services to the country, modestly given, Ernest Nathan's tranquil, resourceful, and dominating individuality, denounced by the supreme organ of the Vatican as an enemy of both church and state, is comprehensible—but futile for all but the most narrow Blacks." Some facts concerning his antecedents and career are sketched thus:

"Men of Jewish extraction have before this day held high positions in the papal party; but Signor Nathan is not of the papal party. To learn the source of the ecclesiastical denunciation one must go back a couple of generations. The cause of united Italy in its last triumphant struggle had no greater friends than the Nathans of Lugano. When the great Italian patriot, Mazzini, broken in health and spirit, withdrew there in the late sixties, he wrote in his diary, of Giuseppe Nathan and his wife Sarah, 'the best Italian friends I have, one of the best women I know.' She again and again nursed the old man in his attacks of fevers, which came with ever greater frequency, while Giuseppe constituted himself his secretary, and would have followed him into battle or exile. Giuseppe and Sarah were the father and mother of the present mayor of Rome, and it is owing to Mazzini's residence at their home, first in London and later in Lugano, that their son, Nathan, who happened to be born in England, received the formative influences which later on sent him to Oxford to be educated.

"It has been said of Ernest Nathan that he is more Italian than the Italians, for he speaks the language of Dante with an elegance and precision that admit no Roman idioms, while his youth was passed amid the most sublime ideals for Italian unification. To the character thus formed has been added the English education which has turned many of the ideals nurtured in his younger years into practical realities.

"In 1905 Signor Nathan, who had recently become known as a grand master of freemasons and as the proprietor of the Liberal organ *Dovere*, delivered in the College of Rome an address on Mazzini and his doctrine. The King, who was in the audience, personally thanked him for it. Later, under royal auspices but without holding public office, Signor Nathan has several times been called in counsel by the young King, and his hand is seen in the new scheme for the unification of national taxation throughout the peninsula and in the steps that have been taken to lessen the agricultural burdens of the South."



HOW THE WORLD VIEWS SUFFERING.
—Everett in the *Home Herald* (Chicago).

VICTORY OF CHURCH OVER STATE IN FRANCE

IT was foretold at the beginning of the Separation movement in France that the acts of Messrs. Briand and Clemenceau would do more to establish in France the power of the papacy and the institutions for which it stood than even Clovis and St. Louis had ever done. According to the London *Saturday Review*, a political weekly without any particular religious predilections, the state has been beaten in its conflict with the church. Ultramontanism has become a necessity of Catholic life, and Ultramontanism has triumphed. The boldness of the Pope in refusing to come to terms with the Ministry has been amply justified, and the French church after all has not lost by the confiscation of the buildings on which the state laid such violent hands. The doctrine of an omnipotent state has been absolutely confuted and exploded in France. To quote:

"The Church is still in a perilous position; but the thing which has suffered most in the fight has been the conception of the omnipotent state. When it essayed its last attempt to rob the Church of her divine constitution, it had behind it the prestige of centuries of triumph, the support of a democratic legislature, and the forces of a great bureaucracy and a great army. Moreover, it knew well that French Catholics are the most law-abiding of French citizens, and it counted, not altogether without reason, alike on their loyalty and their fears. So Messrs. Clemenceau and Briand blew their trumpets and proclaimed their ultimatum. Let the Church refuse to commit the act of apostasy which the acceptance of the *associations cultuelles* would have involved, and she should, they vowed, be driven from those cathedrals and churches which for many centuries had been her heritage. And many Christians in France and Europe who remembered what things the French state had done in its former wars with religion, and recalled the brutalities of Anagni when Boniface VIII. was done to death, and the infamous orgies of a later age when the 'goddess of Reason' was enthroned at Notre Dame, shuddered when the tidings came that the Pope had refused to compromise with the new law of sacrilege."

When the Pope refused to acknowledge or sanction secular committees of public worship, or to surrender to the state his own and his clergy's privileges, he did right, declares this writer, who continues as follows:

"For Pius X., with no physical force or diplomatic influence behind him, to take up the gantlet that French Jacobinism had thrown down seemed to the ordinary man the height of folly. It was an act of the highest heroism. Pius VI. when he flung the 'civil constitution of the clergy' in the face of the National Assembly, Pius VII. when he defied Napoleon, did no braver thing. But the brave thing was also the right and the wise thing. It brought home to French Catholics, clergy and laity alike, that French Christianity was at stake. And French Catholicism made a noble response. For the first time in the history of France, the French church stood solid for the Pope against the rulers of the state. In a moment it was apparent that French chauvinism had been beaten. The very *préfets* warned Mr. Clemenceau that France would not allow her shrines to be desecrated. The Jacobin Ministry consequently collapsed like a pricked bladder, and with a bad grace abandoned the churches to their rightful owners. And then the true heart of France spoke in the voice of the local communes, offering to give to the priests of the Church the free use of the *presbytères* from which they had gone forth for the sake of the faith, and in the generous gifts that in every diocese from Normandy to the Pyrenees flowed freely into the treasury of the persecuted Church, to the amazement even of the most faithful. To-day the cathedrals and churches of France hold larger and more earnest congregations than ever they held in the days of the Second Empire."

The French church has not only triumphed against those who would secularize her, the writer asserts, she has even subjugated and beaten into tameness those who challenged her religious claims.

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LETTERS AND ART

THE ECLIPSE OF POETS

EDMUND GOSSE tells us that he recently had occasion to feel "glad that Mr. Matthew Arnold was no longer with us." It was after reading the "airy dictum" of "a very clever and very popular literary character of our day" that "Wordsworth's was a genteel mind of the third rank." This would have caused too much pain to the noted critic, tho Mr. Gosse admits that "the evolutions of taste must go on, whether they hurt the living and dead, or no." The curious history of fluctuations in the appreciation of Wordsworth and of the recently deceased French poet Sully-Prudhomme leads Mr. Gosse to reflect, in *The Contemporary Review* (December), on the differences of taste in generations and the apparent hopelessness of our ever arriving at ultimate standards. He asks:

RENÉ FRANÇOIS ARMAND SULLY-PRUDHOMME,

Hailed as the leading poet of France by the generation of 1867, and almost entirely repudiated by the generation of 1907.

"Is there, then, no such thing as a permanent element of poetic beauty? The curious fact is that leading critics in each successive generation are united in believing that there is, and that the reigning favorite conforms to it. The life of a reputation is like the life of a plant, and seems in these days to be like the life of an animal. We watch the seed, Wordsworth, planted about 1795, shoot obscurely from the ground, and gradually clothe itself with leaves till about 1840; then it bursts into blossom of rapturous praise, and about 1870 is hung with clusters of the fruit of 'permanent' appreciation. In 1907, little more than a century from its first evolution in obscurity, it recedes again in the raggedness of obloquy, and cumbers the earth, as poor old 'genteel' Wordsworth, whom nobody reads. But why were 'the best judges' scornful in 1807 and again in 1907 of what gave the noblest and the most inspiriting pleasure to 'the best judges' in 1857? The execution of the verse has not altered, the conditions of imagination seem the same, why then is the estimate always changing? Is every form of poetic taste, in all trained enjoyment of poetry, merely a graduated illusion which goes up and down like a wave of the sea and carries 'the best judges' with it? If not, who is right, and who is wrong, and what is the use of dogmatizing? Let us unite to quit all vain ambition, and prefer the jangle of the music-halls, with its direct 'esthetic thrill.'"

The only philosopher known to Mr. Gosse who has dared to face this problem is Mr. Balfour, who has asserted that there is no permanent element in beauty. Mr. Gosse laments that the result of Mr. Balfour's investigations "is a singularly stultifying one that we are not permitted to expect 'permanent relations' in or behind the feelings of poetic beauty," and that no canons of taste seem to exist. "What are called 'laws' of style are enacted only for those who make them, and for those whom the makers can bully into accepting their legislation, a new generation of law-breakers being perfectly free to repeal the code." Having thus presented Mr. Balfour's view and some of its implications, Mr. Gosse surmises that that philosopher must recently have spent some of his leisure time "in triumphing over the fate of M. Sully-Prudhomme," who died in September last. The French poet's fate forms a curious parallel with Wordsworth's. We read:

"As every one knows, from about 1870 to 1890 Sully-Prudhomme was, without a rival, the favorite living poet of the French. Victor Hugo was there, of course, until 1885—and posthumously until much later—but he was a god and the object of idolatry. All who loved human poetry, the poetry of sweetness and light, took Sully-Prudhomme to their heart of hearts. The 'Stances et Poèmes' of 1865 had perhaps the warmest welcome that ever the work of a new poet had in France. Théophile Gautier instantly pounced upon 'Le Vase Brisé' (since too famous) and introduced it to a thousand schoolgirls. . . . This body of verse, to which was presently added fresh collections—'Les Eprevues' (1886), 'Les Vaines Tendresses' (1875), 'Le Prisme' (1886)—was welcomed by the elder Sanhedrin, and still more vociferously and unanimously by the younger priesthood of criticism. It pleased the superfine amateurs of poetry, it was accepted with enthusiasm by the thousands who enjoy without analyzing their enjoyment. In 1880, to have questioned that Sully-Prudhomme was a very noble poet, would have been like challenging Tennyson in 1870, or Cowley in 1660. M. Jules Lemaître claimed that he was the greatest artist in symbols that France had ever produced. Brunetière, so seldom moved by modern literature, celebrated with ardor the author of 'Les Vaines Tendresses' as having succeeded better than any other writer who had ever lived in translating into perfect language the dawn and the twilight of emotion. That Gaston Paris and M. Anatole France competed in lofty praise of the lyrics of Sully-Prudhomme is perhaps less remarkable than that Paul Verlaine, whom all the younger schools still look upon as their apostle and guide, declared, in reviewing 'Les Ecuries d'Augias,' that the force of style of Sully-Prudhomme was excelled only by the beauty of his detail. It is needless to multiply examples of the unanimous praise given by the divers schools of criticism to Sully-Prudhomme up to about 1890. His was, perhaps, the least contested literary glory of France.

"His death startlingly reminds us that this state of things has been entirely reversed. It is true that the peculiar talent of Sully-Prudhomme, being almost exclusively lyrical, scarcely survived his youth, and that he cumbered his moon of sands with two huge and clumsy wrecks, 'La Justice' (1878) and 'Le Bonheur' (1888), round which the feet of the fairies could hardly be expected to trip. One must be an academician and hopelessly famous before one dares to inflict two elephantine didactic epics on one's admirers.

"Unfortunately, too, the poet undertook to teach the art of verse in his 'Réflexions' (1892), and his 'Testament Poétique' (1901), brochures which greatly irritated the young. It is probably wise for academicians, whether poets or the reverse, to sit beside their nectar, and not to hurl bolts down into the valley. But, behind these errors of judgment, there they remain—those early volumes, which seemed to us all so full of exquisite little masterpieces. Why is it that nobody, except a few elderly persons, any longer delights in them? The notices which Sully-Prudhomme's death awakened in the Paris press were either stamped with the mark of old contemporary affection, or else, when they were not abusive, were as frigid as the tomb itself. 'Ses tendresses sucrées, sirupeuses, sont vaines en effet' [His honeyed, luscious endearments are empty of effect], said a critic of importance! Indeed, it would appear so; and where are the laurels of yester-year?"

If Théophile Gautier was right in 1867, says Mr. Gosse, Rémy de Gourmont must be wrong in 1907 when he said that "it was a 'sort of social crime' to impose such balderdash as the verse of Sully-Prudhomme on the public." But worse than the difference of view of two men, asserts Mr. Gosse, is the fact that "one whole generation seems to have agreed with Gautier, and another whole generation is of the same mind as M. Rémy de Gourmont." A fact which seems to confirm the dictum of Mr. Balfour. But, he adds, "the whole study of the fine arts would lead to despair if we allowed ourselves to accept this admission that no conceivable principle of taste remains." In conclusion he snatches this comforting reflection:

"It must be admitted that there seems to be no fixt rule of taste,

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not even a uniformity of practise or general tendency to agreement in particular cases. But the whole study of the fine arts would lead to despair if we allowed ourselves to accept this admission as implying that no conceivable principle of taste exists. We may not be able to produce it, like a yard-measure, and submit works of imagination to it, once and for all, in the eyes of a consternated public. But when we observe, as we must allow, that art is no better at one age than at another, but only different; that it is subject to modification, but certainly not to development; may we not safely accept this stationary quality as a proof that there does exist, out of sight, unattained and unattainable, a positive norm of poetic beauty? We can not define it, but in each generation all excellence must be the result of a relation to it. It is the moon, heavily wrapt up in clouds, and impossible exactly to locate, yet revealed by the light it throws on distant portions of the sky. At all events, it appears to me that this is the only theory by which we can justify a continued interest in poetry when it is attacked, now on one side, now on another, by the vicissitudes of fashion."

PHOTOGRAPHY DEBARRED THE RANK OF FINE ART

THE inherent limitations of photography seem to place it outside the domain of the fine arts. This view, taken by a writer in the London *Spectator*, is supported by an argument that is often overlooked by the enthusiasts for the products of the camera. "Nothing can be photographed," observes this writer, "which has not a physical existence and the power of emitting rays of light." Tho this sounds like a commonplace, it yet states the case of the limitations of the photographic art which make it, when "compared with what is possible in painting or sculpture, or any other fine art," a thing of "limitations enough in all conscience." These asseverations are made in connection with a merry war which is going on in the English photographic press. Mr. Robert Demachy, says *The Spectator*, has been "daring the whole world to prove that his pictures are any less photographs for being at the same time his means of artistic expression in negative-faking and print-painting." His treatment of the negative brings results that he declares to be fine art. Just so, admit his opponents, but the results are not photographs. Incidentally Mr. Demachy remarks that the "methods of art" are "incontestably superior to photography." To this Mr. Bernard Shaw, himself an amateur photographer, utters a denial *in toto*. Mr. Shaw, it is said, has frequently called painters "bunglers and muddlers." He has further asserted that "the clumsy hand of man is nowhere beside the record of a camera; and that Velasquez if he had been a photographer would have made a much finer thing of the head of Philip IV." *The Spectator* reminds Mr. Shaw that the camera can not eliminate any details in the object before it, neither can it reproduce that which has no physical existence. Upon this point it goes on to say:

"Since the camera can not invent, there is but one way possible for photography to represent things that are out of reach in respect to time and space, and that way is so paltry and cumbersome as to be in most cases not worth the trouble, even when it lends itself to the purpose. This one and only way is the way of the *mise-en-scène*. and its triumphs are the highest level of the cinematograph. Something of the sort has been attempted many times for the illustration of stories, but generally with dire artistic failure. Even show-cards and posters can not turn photography to pleasing account. All historical and reconstructive work must go by the board—all objects and places of the imagination, the characters of mythology, and the fancies due to poetic and religious fervor. Such subjects have often been attempted in the name of fine art, and with a sort of insistence that photography can be made to do more than imitate. As a matter of fact, it can not. Imitation is the one great and damning limitation separating photography irrevocably from the fine arts. The fine arts may be imitative at times, but never that alone. If they were, their title would be forfeit. Nevertheless photographers do argue that their craft is something more."

The Spectator goes on to cite another ground upon which the claims to the rank of fine art for photography can not be allowed. Thus:

"All the arguments of photographers deal with finished results; they do not apply at all to the growth and development, the means, the mastery, the how-it's-done charm, which in real works of art have almost a biographical interest for those who can follow the artist's purpose. This is the human note for which we love a work of art, wheher it be admired for beauties or not. But the photographer says, 'What does it matter how I get my result so long as it gives pleasure in the end?' The question at first may sound unanswerable; but there is an answer, and in it may be found the solution of the difficulty. The answer is this: If pleasure-giving is your only aim, it does not matter a scrap; but if upon this pleasure-giving result you are basing claims to a place among those who are practising the fine arts, it matters a great deal, for a thing that gives pleasure is not necessarily a work of art. That phrase implies a much more indispensable condition, which is, that the work must have been brought into being entirely by the hand of man, every action of which has been prompted by his mind. A gem may give pleasure; but it is not a work of art until it has been engraved by an artist. Neither gems, nor flowers, nor snow crystals, nor frost patterns, nor symmetries of the kaleidoscope, nor pictures in bubbles, nor those of the camera obscura, nor photographs are works of art; they are simply various beauties of natural phenomena. Fine art requires the effort, even the struggle, of the artist throughout all the stages of its production. The result, by reason of human shortcomings, may fall short of beauty; but the effort, by reason of human aspiration and the employment of faculties for form or color, remains art. The effort of a photographer is the admitting of light into a box and the manipulation of chemicals—processes which modern enterprise has rendered all but automatic. It may be asked, 'What of the selection of subject?' To which the reply is that the more artistic the photographer the better his selection. Who dare say more? If Raphael and Rembrandt had taken photographs, their prints would not have been works of art for this reason: that in the operations producing the pictures their artistic faculties would have 'stept out,' to borrow Mr. Demachy's phrase."

THE WRITER'S MINISTERING ANGELS.—A great charm about writing, says Mr. E. S. Martin, "is the possibility of writing better than you know." By this he means that mysterious gift from the ministering angels of the mind, or, as he puts it, that "hold of better thoughts than you are fairly entitled to think, or do think, as a rule, and putting them into words of unsuspected felicity." In a graceful essay in *Harper's* (January) we read this account of that copartnership to which he refers:

"Most of us are uneven in our mental processes. We don't think big thoughts all the time. We think them under pressure of strong emotions or of fortunate physical conditions. Even when there is no special occasion to inspire a thought that is better than common, it will often come as the result of concentration of the mind, conscious or unconscious, on some particular subject. The mind's automatic action is a very important phase of its activities. It keeps going all the time, and strikes a good many sparks on its own hook. Once a good mind has been headed on a certain course, it is apt to hold that course more or less closely, or at least to revert to it, until it arrives somewhere; and this it will often do whether its owner keeps his watch at the wheel or not. I think that most writers, when they have got some particularly good idea into some particularly lucid and effective form of words, often feel that the job is only partly of their doing, and that a good deal of it, and probably the very best of it, came to them by processes more or less independent of their volition. Nobody writes without putting his will into the work and making the indispensable effort; but what comes is partly what is in him, and partly what is given him to say, and which is which he may not know, nor whence came what was given. What we call literary talent, or, in its rarer and more remarkable form, genius, seems to be the gift of having extra good ideas come into the mind and clothe themselves with extra good language. Very young writers have sometimes powers of expression which persons less lucky never get. There is an ear for language like the ear for music, and akin to it.

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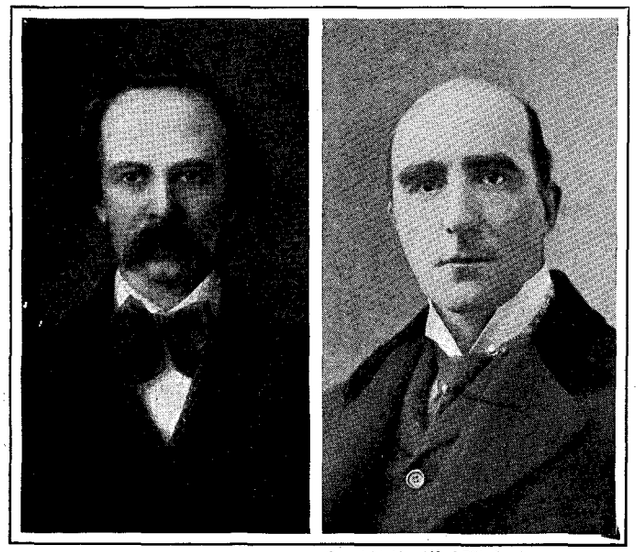
Girls of the most limited experience and youths of inadequate education seem now and then to possess by instinct the faculty of expression; of putting their words where they ought to go, and doing the trick that makes literature."

UNSEEMLY BOOKS BY WOMEN

ENGLISH fiction of to-day has been publicly charged with pruriency by certain American publishers who have declined on that ground to handle these works. The English literary press is now taking a hand in the matter and excoriating what it calls "the fleshly school." The writers thus impeached are unnamed, but are said to be largely women. "Now that the feminine writer and feminine reader are in possession of the field of fiction, says Mr. Clarence Rook in *Black and White* (London), "literature—which is now mainly fiction—is being degraded, debased, reduced to its least common denominator, and that—to put it politely—is the relations of the sexes." Woman's preoccupation with this theme, the writer asserts, is seen in nearly all her novels. "and her incursion into fiction has meant that the animal side of the human being has become popular." Mr. Rook gives this statement of the situation:

"A few days ago I was confronted by the statement (in advertisement) 'the greatest novelist of the century.' It was the announcement of a book by a woman who has, apparently, never thought, or dreamt, of anything beyond the sexual relations of man and woman. Another book came upon my table—possibly my ill-luck—but it was another woman's book that followed the account of a girl who visited country houses, and—well, it was all dress and indecorum. But this book was simply the story of a three-weeks' orgy of sensualism. And as I turn over the other books that arrive, those of them with a woman's name on the title-page, I find that they are all concerned with this side of life. It is the side of life, you will remember, that such men as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, scarcely touched, and Stevenson—shall I continue?—they could write stories that gript the world without the lure of lust. But, 'the woman intervenes.' And the woman novelist, such as I am thinking of, reminds me of the nudge of a schoolfellow when



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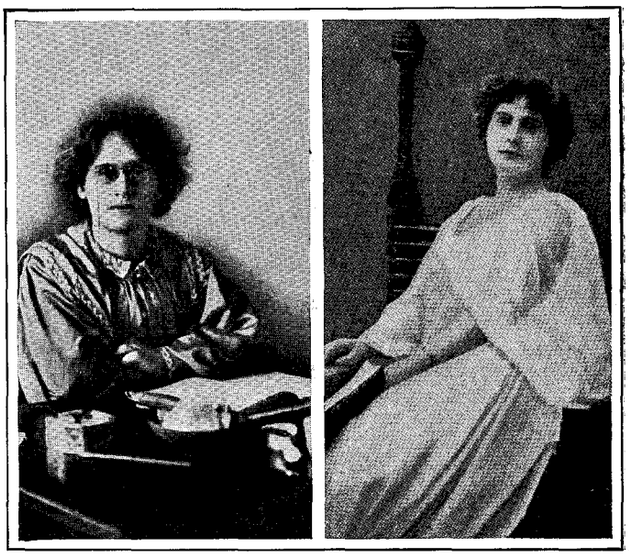
THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON. ARTHUR W. PINERO.

Mr. Watts-Dunton thinks that cynicism is killing the literature of the Western world, and Mr. Pinero lays the prevalence of "fleshly" novels to "publishers without conscience and reviewers without honesty or brains."

I was fourteen. She turns the drawing-room into a smoking-room."

For three months the subject has been treated in *The Bookman* (London). It was begun by a writer signing himself "A Man of Letters." He speaks of the naturalization of "the horrible French thing." "Yesterday, Paris almost alone spread the plague," he says. "To-day it rages in London. Fashionable publishers keep it in stock; newspapers advertise it in spicy paragraphs; women's clubs and afternoon teas reek with its odors." The protests of this writer called forth, in succeeding numbers of this journal, letters of approval or of demurrer from leading members of the craft of literature. Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton professes not to know much about current fiction, but if the allegation that many novels



BEATRICE HARRADEN, MARIE CORELLI,

Women writers who protest against the "fleshly school of fiction."

of the present day are open to the charge of immorality is a fact, he says, he is not surprized. With this he goes on:

"Such a state of things would be the natural outcome—the inevitable outcome—of that cynical temper which is always the note of a decadent time like the present. In the literatures of all civilizations enthusiasm has meant life, while cynicism has meant corruption and death. It was the dry-rot of cynicism that invaded and killed at last the literatures of Greece and Rome. And it is the dry-rot of cynicism that, as the twentieth century opens, is killing the literature of the modern Western world. Of course, in talking thus of enthusiasm and cynicism I am saying nothing original. I am merely echoing what has been said by all great writers, notably by Goethe and Carlyle—the latter of whom remarks that, 'of unwise admiration much may be hoped, for much good is really in it; but unwise contempt is itself a negation; nothing comes of it, for it *is* nothing.'"

Robert S. Hitchins, the author of "The Garden of Allah," sees some exaggeration in the charge and writes:

"Among the authors whose works I know, I can only think of two, both of them women, who seem to me deliberately to appeal to the base instincts of readers. And one of these two writes so weakly and badly that I can hardly think she will do much harm."

Mr. Pinero, the dramatist, has this to say:

"I don't read much fiction nowadays, but I have made it my business to glance at some novels belonging to the fleshly school. One of these, written by a lady and put forward boldly as the work of the greatest living English novelist, would, in respect of its composition, reflect small credit upon a kitchen-maid. As to certain details of the story, few kitchen-maids, I trust, could be so depraved as to conceive them. Such productions are, in my opinion, most pernicious. They owe their vogue, which is unquestionable, to publishers without conscience and reviewers without honesty or without brains. Let intelligent and high-minded critics take a firm stand against this stuff; or, better still, let editors of first-class journals forbid all mention of it in the columns of their papers. Then it would be strangled at its birth."

From the women come some contributions to the discussion. Miss Corelli expresses sympathy with the protestor's "strong

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feeling," and concurs with Mr. Pinero in her reason why the fleshly school flourishes:

"We are unhappily forced to realize that the 'Fleshly School of Fiction' has been for a long time, and still is, the school which receives the greatest support and chiefest encouragement of the literary critics, and one commonly sees the most enthusiastic praise awarded by reviewers to books which, plainly speaking, are not fit to be admitted into any decent household. If those who elect themselves as judges of literature thus applaud and admire the 'fleshly school,' it is perhaps not surprizing that such authors as are greedy of press eulogy should sink to the level which press eulogy seems to demand. At the same time I would venture to point out that the 'Fleshly School of Fiction' is mainly the reading of the wealthy and indolent members of the upper class, some of whom are dubbed 'the Smart Set.'"

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,
Who advocates boycott as a means of ridding ourselves of the bill-board nuisance.

Miss Beatrice Harraden gives her "personal view" in these words:

"It is impossible for realistic writers to ignore the mysterious workings of nature, the claims of sex, the demands of passion. All one should ask of them is that they should be well enough equipped with a true knowledge of life and of the law of proportion to remember that these vital importances, vital tho they are, represent but one part of a complex whole, and should therefore not be allowed 'to sweep out landscape, ideas, humor, wit, playfulness.'"

ATTACKING THE BILL-BOARD

PITTSBURG has been known to the world outside its boundaries, it is said, as a city of bill-boards. That city itself, tho it does not believe it has a monopoly of the evil, has begun to take steps to curtail it. It endured the presence of a bill-board forty feet long and twenty feet high directly opposite its Carnegie Institute; but when La Fouche's canvas entitled "The Bath" which received the first prize at the International Art Exhibition last spring, was reproduced on a bill-board as a subject "to inspire enthusiasm in modern plumbing," Pittsburg began to rebel against the desecration. The example of this city is recommended to others by Clinton Rogers Woodruff in *The Craftsman* (January), where we read:

"How can we make our cities in themselves works of art, if we permit the profanation of the sky-line and the elimination of dignity through the unrestrained and unregulated use of bill-boards? Cities spend tens and hundreds of thousands for beautiful buildings, for parks and parkways and playgrounds, and then allow the bill-poster to use them as a background for his flaming advertisements. Is it right, is it fair, to those who get all their conceptions of beauty and art through public means, to have the poster placed on a parity with such undertakings? And yet, what other conclusion can the untutored mind reach than that both are equally artistic, both are equally desirable, or why should they be permitted to continue in this juxtaposition? Have we any right to talk of taking expensive measures to make our cities beautiful as long as we allow the unrestrained poster in our streets and suburbs?"

The blight attacks the country as well as the city, exclaims the writer indignantly. He goes on thus to survey the evil and to state some of the means taken to allay it:

"The bill-boards flaunt their loud color, their ugly vulgarity, their frequently suggestive or indecent pictures and stupid caricatures in the face of every passer-by on city street and country lane, and beside the railroad which skirts the substantial farm or lovely country seat.

"The bill-poster, to quote an indignant Cincinnati observer who has been aroused by the vigorous campaign inaugurated there by the wide-awake Business Men's Club, 'has disfigured and concealed the natural and the artificial beauty of the landscape—and there is no other landscape comparable with that which the bill-boarder is striving to hide from Cincinnati, with large degree of success. He has affixt his disfigurements on trees, fences, gateways, and walls so as to affect the amenities of public parks, promenades, streets, and avenues. He has sought the neighborhood of churches and of schoolhouses. He has scores of miles of disfigurement and blotches in Cincinnati, and he goes scot-free of taxation on his exceedingly remunerative investment in bill-boards.'

"In Great Britain, where the campaign against objectionable advertisements has been carried on for fifteen years, success is about to crown the patient efforts of a group of public-spirited men of which Mr. Richardson Evans has long been the leader. In the discussion of the bill now pending in the House of Commons, the Earl of Balcarres declared, while the measure was on passage through the House of Lords: 'What we claim is that the landscape does not belong to the man who chooses to pay a few shillings for it per annum, but is an asset of the people at large. The same principle applies to open spaces and places. The sky sign is a most objectionable form of advertising. There is the flash sky sign which dominates the whole of the Embankment. A well-known hotel has a big illuminated sign which flashes down the Mall into the very windows of the sovereign in his palace. Such advertisements are merely seizing the opportunities of the taxpayers' expenditure on space and utilizing it.'"

The writer advocates the boycott as a means of curing the evil. "Let every one who sees the boards or hears about them," he says, "register a vow never to patronize the advertiser who uses such means to give publicity to his wares." This remedy is effectively applied in Tacoma, Wash., while St. Paul, Minn., "by a vote of six to one in the local assembly has passed, at the request of the Park Board, an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any bill- or sign-boards within one hundred and fifty feet of any park or parkway."

UNPOPULARITY OF FRENCH OPERA—Will French opera prove Mr. Hammerstein's Waterloo? This question is suggested by recent developments at the Manhattan Opera House concerning which the New York *Sun* reminds the impresario that the public can not be coerced, wheedled, or reproached into "maintaining an artistic enterprise merely because it deserves the support of the people." Mr. Hammerstein recently complained in an open letter that the public were not supporting his operatic enterprises, particularly the French novelties which he was bringing forward. To this the *Sun* replies, speaking for the public:

"It never could be forced to take an interest in this play or that opera because such an attitude would do it credit. Neither critical propaganda nor the utmost managerial effort has ever been able to make the public accept any other form of entertainment than that which pleased it. Perhaps it would be better to listen to the words of those who have artistic good at heart. It is possible, on the other hand, that the public is incorrigible in the matter of its amusements.

"Mr. Hammerstein had to encounter this state of mind when he made French opera the most important feature of the season at the Manhattan. Charpentier and Debussy are names to fascinate the musician who has not had the opportunity to hear the works of these composers, but knows what an important influence they have exercised in Europe. The operas of Massenet, moreover, interest the public less than they do the musician. The admiration of New Yorkers for the French operatic school is now confined wholly or principally to Bizet's 'Carmen' and Gounod's 'Faust.'"

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RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. KELLOGG DURLAND. ARTHUR GUITERMAN. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE. EDWARD PENFIELD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Tom, Dick and Harriet. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Beard, Dan. Dan Beard's Animal Book and Camp-Fire Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–538. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60 net.

Calendars for 1908. With selections from the English Anthology and other sources. Illustrated in colors. In boxes at sundry prices. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Messrs. Dutton present an unusually extensive and varied list of calendars for 1908. Their art calendars, which are made for those who think a calendar should be something more than a mere colored picture, may be grouped into classes—as humorous, sentimental, ethical, religious, and purely seasonal. The "Owl Calendar" (60 cents) is a mechanical novelty which, on the pulling of a string, rolls its eyes and extends wings whereon the months of the year are printed. The "Don't Worry Calendar" ($1.25), with quotations by well-known authors, is specially suited to those excited by present financial conditions. "Pickwick Pictures" (50 cents) is a twelve-page calendar of characters from Dickens, humorously pictured in color. "Hunting Sketches" ($2.50) contains six colored plates after engravings by H. Aiken, showing the right and the wrong ways of riding a horse. "A Calendar of Old Songs" (75 cents) contains lines from twelve old English songs, illustrated in color, such as "Sally in our Alley," "Nancy Lee," etc. The leaves of the "Love Calendar" (50 cents) are decorated with flowers and sentiments.

The "Lincoln Calendar" (60 cents) bears a pad of twelve leaves, with quotations from the martyred President's letters and speeches, and a portrait. There are also helpful quotations from Bishop Brooks's sermons on the "Brooks Calendar" ($1.25), which is ecclesiastically artistic. Very elaborate are the colored reproductions of Raphael's Madonnas, six in all, in the large "Madonna Calendar" (60 cents). Among seasonal calendars are those entitled "Ye Olden Times" ($1.25), with very beautiful scenes of life in Merrie England; "New Home-Seekers" ($1.50), showing artistic types of American immigrants; and "Our Dogs" ($2.50), containing six fine drawings of dogs, printed in colors after the originals in pastel by L. J. Kipper.

Messrs. Paul Elder offer, among others, a calendar in six large brown vellum cards, called "Jolly Good Fellows" ($1.50). This series of witty designs in bright quadri-color, and illustrating quaint lines of doggerel, has been made by Albertine Randall Wheelan, and is suitable for hanging up in a den, and is diverting enough.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: John Lane Co. $1 net.

Cary, Elisabeth Luther. Honoré Daumier: A Collection of His Social and Political Caricatures. Together with an Introductory Essay on His Art. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. v–185. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. "My Merry Rockhurst." *Being some Episodes in the Life of* Viscount Rockhurst, a Friend of King Charles the Second, and at one time Constable of His Majesty's Tower of London. *Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix–383.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Clymer, Dr. R. Swinburne. Alchemy and the Alchemists: Giving the Secret of the Philosopher's Stone, the Elixir of Youth, and the Universal Solvent. Also showing that the TRUE Alchemists did not seek to Transmute Base Metals into Gold, but sought the Highest Imitation or the Development of the Spiritual Nature in Man, "Know Thyself." 3 vols. 12mo, pp. 266, 230, 243. Allentown, Pa.: The Philosophical Pub. Co.

Connolly, James Brendan. The Crested Seas. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This is a "knockabout" of a book on the sea of literature, and as one ups sail and away from the West Newfoundland coast to the Georges, and thence to Gloucester, he sniffs the salt air and sings with the sailors:

"West half no'th and drive her; we're abreast now of Cape Sable.
'Tis an everlastin' hurricane, but here's the craft that's able—"

to the accompaniment of the spume and foam and a clawing sea.

Mr. Connolly has taken us on several such voyages, but he seems to have an inexhaustible supply of deep-sea adventures.

Crawford, Marion F. The Little City of Hope. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Downes, Alfred M. Fire Fighters and Their Pets. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–184. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Dunning, William Archibald. Reconstruction, Political and Economic. 1865–77. The American Nation Series. Volume 22. Small 8vo. pp. 378. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

No volume in this notable series has supplied a more distinct want than Professor Dunning's. We have had reminiscences and biographies setting forth many phases of an eventful era, which was probably more distressing to the general body politic in the Southern States than the Civil War itself; but there was real need of some dispassionate and judicial narrative of the whole melancholy, if not disgraceful, administration work in dealing with a fallen people. Probably writers in the North and South alike have unconsciously neglected the theme because of a sense of deep regret, if not actual shame, over the miserable bungling and distortion in the efforts made for a restoration of social order and industrial efficiency in the South.

Professor Dunning has approached this difficult theme with a mind which is not alone judicial and extremely well informed, but with gifts of expression in writing and a sense of values both personal and political which are remarkable. He has gotten entirely away, for example, from the attitude of reverential awe with which New England long regarded Sumner. He has also been able to estimate, with a considerable degree of justice, the limitations of Thaddeus Stephens. What is still more notable, he has done what we must call belated justice to the character and aims of Andrew Johnson. And yet Professor Dunning nowhere strikes the reader as a man with prejudices, being never a partizan, but rather a disinterested and calm historian always. He writes much as he might write of a period in our history through which he had not personally lived—say the administration of Andrew Jackson, or the years of the antebellum Compromise measures. He has produced an admirable volume.

Durland, Kellogg. The Red Reign: The True Story of an Adventurous Age in Russia. New York: The Century Co.

All Russia lies now in the Valley of Decision. The Gog and Magog of anarchy and order are contending for victory. Yet who is the arch-anarchist, and what are the forces making for freedom under law? This book, bound in appropriate color, is the story of a very recent eye-witness with uncommon power of seeing things. His verdict is that the arch-anarchist is no less a person than the Czar Nicholas of Russia, while Stolypine is his prime minister in encouraging outbreak and disorder. On the principle, suggested by the late Professor Drummond, that the most hypocritical Christian is always most active in keeping alive infidel clubs, so those in Russia who profess to represent God, truth, holiness, and order are really responsible for the carnival of terrorism and bloodshed.

The author is an American who has traveled from one end of European Russia to the other, fraternizing, sometimes in disguise, and among the highest in rank and office as well as with those in the huts. He gives a revelation of Russian affairs that in graphic vigor is not second to Kennan's. In the starving regions two families often crowd into one hut, use the wood of the other hut for fuel, and feed their animals on the thatch. The most awful revelation

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of reality is in a study of the Douma, which the Czar himself, under pressure and fright, summoned, making the most solemn pledges of change for the better, and giving the guaranty of law through the National Assembly. It issued that the Czar, perjuring himself, called back his promises, and sent out the cannon and sabers for the slaughter of his people.

The author arraigns with a special detail of charges the clever, brave, and able Stolypine. He sees a terrible menace and grave danger in this prolonged struggle which is shaking all standards of private and public morality, because rulers and lawgivers have become such arch-law-breakers. He protests against the loaning of money by foreign bankers to Russia, for this but does maintain autocracy. He does not look for any voluntary grant of liberties or early freedom from czardom. There is no hope from Russia except through the destruction of the bureaucracy, which is a German importation. He sees that liberties will be obtained only through the people fighting for them, and he foresees a long struggle. Yet he would not underrate these short-lived parliaments, for through them the people are learning that Russia's blight is autocracy, which in its very nature is incompatible with modern civilization. Illustrated, indexed, written carefully, each sentence judicially weighed, this is the book of the hour about Russia.

Father and Son. Biographical Recollections. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The intense realism and earnestness of this work as professing to describe a personal experience does not oblige us to take too seriously the statement of the anonymous author that it is scrupulously true. It is as an interpretation of self that the work is valuable, and as a description of certain phases of domestic intercourse between a parent and a child. No autobiography, especially when it relates to infancy and childhood, can ever be true. In childhood a hillock is the Himalayas and a thicket the Black Forest. No child can understand his parent, especially his father. Nor can he estimate himself. Bunyan had a false idea of his own faults, Augustine's "Confessions" teem with exaggeration; some one has spoken of Rousseau's "Confessions" as a tissue of falsehoods, and even Newman's "Apologia" is said to be written with what the Germans call a *tendenz* (*i.e.*, with something like a bias, if not an object). As a matter of fact this anonymous author of the present volume, whether Edmund Gosse or not, has avowed the object of his work. It is intended to be the history of a mind brought up from tenderest years in one narrow way of puritanical piety and at last throwing off the yoke and following the humanistic theory of life.

The book is full of the sweetest and tenderest pathos, and not without flashes of the humorous looked for amid circumstances the most solemn. The father's sorrow in finding that his child on leaving home turned out, not a land-loving chicken, but an eagle or at least a duckling, is the climax and catastrophe of the narrative. If this is not an uncommon situation it certainly has never been treated so consistently and in so charming a style as in "Father and Son," which if it be not a "document," as the writer calls it, is, we admit, an extremely subtile and fascinating analysis of two human minds.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. John Smith—Gentleman Adventurer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Greenslet, Ferris, Arranged with an Introduction by. The Sonnets of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 16mo, pp. xvii–82. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Griggs, Edward Howard. The Use of the Margin. 12mo, pp. 64. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Guiterman, Arthur. Bebel Nuts Rhymed in English. What They Say in Hindustan. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 48. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Haines, Henry S. Railway Corporations as Public Servants. 12mo, pp. ix–233. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Hume, Martin. The Court of Philip IV—Spain in Decadence. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv–527. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

Kellogg, Vernon L. Darwinism To-day. Cloth. 8vo, pp. xii–403. Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

The balance-sheet of Darwinism is struck in this work. The author does not think we have come to the deathbed of Darwinian science, but he allows for the corrections that have been supplied during the years since Darwin's work was finished. It appears that Darwin did not settle the question whether variation, on which he based his "natural-selection" theory, is determinate or vagaristic. Darwin indicated a "law of error" or "law of chance," and regarded congenital and environmental variation as "fortuitous." He also spoke of variation as a phenomenon of slight, nearly imperceptible changes. Both these positions have been attacked. Modern paleontologists generally believe that variation has followed fixt lines; while the theory of "mutations" advocated by de Vries has been widely admitted as an explanation of at least some part of the process of variation. De Vries is rated as an observer of great patience and skill, but his actual instances of the formation of progressive elementary species by "mutation" are not enough to prove that all species are thus formed.

The attack and the defense of Darwinism, well summarized in this book, seem to have left organic evolution, the law of descent, established about as Darwin left it. But new observations and the patient discovery of facts have modified his doctrine of "the Origin of Species." The author thinks that the fruitful clue to the solution of this problem is an intensive study of variation. This advice may strike his readers as curious when they happen upon certain passages in which the author himself apparently has settled the question. If we understand him, the question is settled by the very nature of things. It would be settled, for instance, by the fact that two living germs can not be at once in the same place. Here is the cause of an inevitable variation—perhaps the simplest cause. Variation, that is, runs back into the metaphysics of time, space, matter, force, motion. The answer thus far given, beyond which Mr. Kellogg does not carry us, is that forms vary because they are different. The other question, which he emphasizes as a subject of study—the persistence of variation along certain lines, probably has a teleological explanation—or none.

The value of this book lies in its summing up of the Darwinian doctrines as they have been modified or verified down to date. References are quoted at the end of each chapter, and at the end of the book a bibliography of the subject is added.

Lefferts, Sara Tawney. Mr. Cinnamon Bear. Pictures from Life by Louise Baqud. Small 4to, pp. 85. New York: Cupples & Leon Company.

Le Gallienne, Richard. Little Dinners with the Sphinx, and other Prose Fancies. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

Mallock, W. H. A Critical Examination of Socialism. 12mo, pp. vi–302. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Miller, J. R. Glimpses of the Heavenly Life. 16mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents net.

Nicholson, Meredith. Rosalind at Red Gate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 387. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Payne, William Morton, LL.D. The Greater English Poets of the Nineteenth Century. 12mo, pp. vi–388. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Peabody, Francis Greenwood. Mornings in the College Chapel. Short Addresses to Young Men on Personal Religion. 12mo, pp. xi–233. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Penfield, Edward. Holland Sketches. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Phillips, David Graham. Light-Fingered Gentry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 45. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

It is to be questioned whether any of our novelists has so sincere a purpose to effect public good as well as popularity by his novels as David Graham Phillips. His books seem to be written both to point a moral and to translate an actual drama into fiction. Yet his method is rather photographic than artistic. To be exact, it is the method of the art photographer, which, despite George Bernard Shaw's contention, remains deficient in comparison to that of the painter.

It is admirable to observe the ingenuity with which Mr. Phillips seizes the insurance companies' scandal as basic material for his new book. No person of the play is overlooked, no phase of situation slighted, no possibility of development is missed. His aim is not only to satirize the looser captains of industry, but also to expose the hollow sham of the social world of their wives.

With an impulse suggestive of Balzac, Mr. Phillips has essayed to make a fictional history of new-rich society in New York to-day. Yet the panorama is constantly illuminated with the sincere fire of the author's purpose. This purpose, edged with a warranted suspicion of certain social phenomena, gives the novels of Mr. Phillips's an import no mere best seller dare profess.

Powell, Lyman P. Christian Science—The Faith and Its Founder. 12mo, pp. xviii–261. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Pyle, Howard. The Story of Sir Launcelot and His Companions. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii–340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Riley, James Whitcomb. The Boys of the Old Glee Club. Illustrated. 8vo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Robins, Elizabeth. The Convert. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Rose, Elise Whitlock. Cathedrals and Cloisters of Midland France. With illustrations from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis. In two volumes. New York: G. P Putnam's Sons.

The cathedrals of France seem to be an inexhaustible source of study for travelers and bookmakers, but very few travelers leave the beaten track and cross the Loire southward of Touraine. While we have plenty of descriptions and pictures of the churches of Normandy, Isle-de-France, and Picardy the central district of the country has been sadly neglected. The pointed style never dominated Middle France, and the churches of Middle France, with their Oriental, Byzantine, or Romanesque character, differ from the churches of Provence. We are really refreshed on finding in this work a very interesting and well-informed account, among other catherdals, of romantic Le Puy. Angoulême and Perigueux also come in for a fair share of notice. Undoubtedly these volumes fill a gap in the series of works on French cathedrals which have recently appeared, and may induce travelers to leave the

(Continued on page 28)

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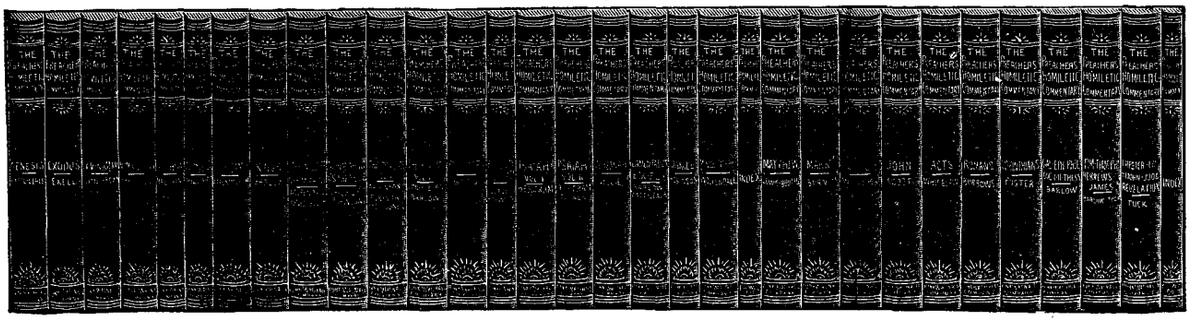

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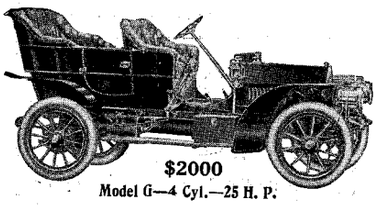

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latitude of Nice and Tours for an exploration of Central France. As in the time of Cæsar, France is still divided into three parts, at least architecturally, and, in the opinion of the reviewer, the central part is by no means the least interesting. There is an excellent map appended to these volumes in which the provinces explored, Savoy, Dauphiné, Burgundy, Auvergne, and Aquitaine, have the cathedral towns marked in red, a most useful addition to the work. The photographic reproductions, tho necessarily small in scale, are of the first quality, and the book is beautifully printed and bound. A more rational and readable account of one architectural section of France we have never seen.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Natural History of the Ten Commandments. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Sherman, Ellen Burns. Words to the Wise—and Others. 12mo, pp. ix–301. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. The Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman. Illustrated in colors by A. I. Keller. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In this instance, author, illustrator, and publisher have cooperated to produce an attractive little book to serve among gift-offerings. It is to be questioned whether they had any other intent. There is a handsomely colored cover; illustrations of rich tints; and the author's overture to his story riots pleasantly in the hue and scent of flowers and blossoms on an old Southern plantation in ante-bellum days.

Thither young Adam Gregg, a portrait painter from the North, goes to paint Olivia Colton, the young and beautiful wife of old Judge Colton. Soon the judge is called away on official duty, leaving at home his wife, his little son Philip, and the enthusiastic painter. High up in the romantic attic of the old mansion, amid a cluster of romantic accessories, such as discarded antiques, Adam Gregg paints Olivia Colton in an old-fashioned dress that made no secret of her shoulders.

Adam goes to Paris, becomes famous in two worlds of art, but never forgets his hopeless romance. And so he drifts into middle age, when he returns to America. He makes another journey to Virginia, to find the Colton mansion ruined by fire, and to learn that the judge and Olivia are both dead. Lonely, yet serene in his ideal of the love he knew yet lost, he finally settles in New York. Here, his reputation secure, his success flattering, he meets by a curious chance the one living person who could be of solace and interest in his declining days. In this, the latter half of the story, the movement is brisker, the incidents more plentiful, but over all is cast the sunset shadow of the romance of the old-fashioned gentleman.

Stevenson, Burton E. That Affair at Elizabeth. 12mo, pp. 307. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Trent, W. P., and **Henneman,** John B. [Chosen with an introduction by]. The Best American Tales. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxiii–350. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Car of Destiny. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: The McClure Co.

Wister, Owen. The Seven Ages of Washington: A Biography. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–263. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson. The New Missioner. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: The McClure Co.

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CURRENT POETRY

Morning in the Northwest.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

Gray countries and grim empires pass away
And all the pomp and glory of citied towers
Goes down to dust; and youth itself shall age.
But, oh, the splendor of this autumn dawn,
This passes not away! This dew-drenched range,
This infinite great width of open space,
This cool, keen wind that blows like God's own breath
On life's once drowsy coal, and thrills the blood,
This brooding sea of sun-washed solitude,
This virginal vast dome of open air—
These, these endure, and greater are than grief!
Still there is strength; and life, oh, life is good!
Still the horizon calls, the morrow lures;
Still hearts adventurous seek outward trails;
Still, still life holds its hope!
For here is air and God's good greenness spread!
Here youth audacious fronts the coming day!
Here are no huddled cities old in sin,
Where teem reptilious mirth and golden ease
And age on youth so mountainously lies!
Here life takes on a glory and a strength
Of things still primal, and goes plunging on!
And what care we for time-incrusted tombs?
What care we here for all the ceaseless drip
Of tears in countries old in tragedy?
What care we here for all earth's creeds outworn,
The dreams outlived, the hopes to ashes turned,
In that old East so dark with rain and doubt?
Here life swings glad and free and rude, and youth
Shall drink it to the full, and go content!

—*McClure's Magazine* (December).

Dark, Dark, the Seas and Lands.

BY HERBERT TRENCH.

Dark, dark the seas and lands
Between us lie!
And to taunt these banished hands
Hang mountains high;
Yet to-night your voice from home
Most strange, most clear,
Over the gulfs hath come
Gloriously near!

Long since, in the desert's heat
I swooned, I fell,
To find your love at my feet
Like the desert's well;
Now, loftier and more profound
Than the dawn at sea,
Your spirit, like heavenly sound,
Delivers me!

—*From "New Poems,"* (Methuen, London).

A Meadow Tragedy.

BY DORA SIGERSON SHORTER.

Here's a meadow full of sunshine,
Ripe grasses lush and high;
There's a reaper on the roadway,
And a lark hangs in the sky.

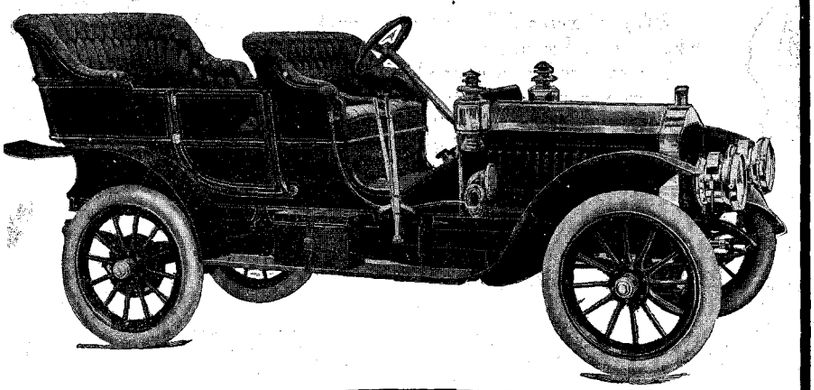
There's a nest of love enclosing
Three little beaks that cry;
The reaper's in the meadow
And a lark hangs in the sky.

Here's a mead all full of summer,
And tragedy goes by
With a knife among the grasses,
And a song up in the sky.

—*From "Collected Poems"* (Hodder and Stoughton, London).

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

This year as in previous years the entire output of the Elmore factory is pledged and sold—with agents urging an increase of their allotment.



The Car That Has No Valves

1908 Elmore VALVELESS 2 CYCLE

Far and away the most active car in the American sales market today is the valveless two-cycle Elmore.

For five years it has been the steadiest selling car in this country.

These are positive effects due to a fixed and positive cause.

The stability and prosperity of the Elmore, past and present, has arisen primarily from the fact that it is a *two-cycle* and a *valveless* car.

The history of all four-cycle cars has been one of change and caprice in public choice—largely due to caprice and change and uncertainty in construction.

The history of the valveless two-cycle Elmore has been one of steady progression and steady popularity due to the gradual evolution of a fixed principle of whose correctness every Elmore owner has been enthusiastically convinced.

Thus, today—no Elmore owner can be coaxed or coerced away from the Elmore. This is due to the riding and operating results he gets *because* it is valveless; and *because* it is two-cycle.

Owners of four-cycle cars may and do waver in their allegiance, change cars, become discouraged and abandon any and all four-cycle cars—the Elmore owner will remain supremely loyal becanse he is supremely satisfied.

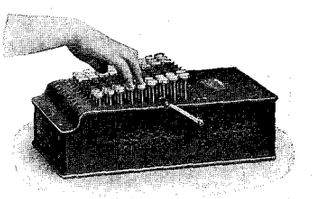
After the Elmore two-cycle engine was perfected and all valves eliminated, only one thing remained to emphasize and widen the gap between the Elmore and all other cars, to wit: the ignition system.

In the 1908 car has been installed an ignition system substantially as amazing in its results as the action of the two-cycle engine itself—a system, for instance, which will run the car 2,000 miles on one set of six-inch dry cells.

These paragraphs give you in the rough some idea why the sales of the Elmore are impervious to changing conditions which affect four-cycle cars—why we are inclined to bend a listening ear to the appeal of our agents that each and all of them be allotted more cars.

THE ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., 1704 Amanda St., CLYDE, O.
Members A. L. A. M.

Do You Add or Multiply?



Isn't it drudgery? There is no reason why you should rack your brain or work overtime doing arithmetical work which should be done by machinery.

The Comptometer solves any arithmetical problem with the greatest ease and unfailing accuracy. Its speed is unlimited. The Comptometer makes knotty problems a pleasure. It is more helpful than an assistant. Saves two-thirds of the time.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., saved the price of their ten Comptometers during the first ninety days.

What Will It Do in Your Office?

If you want to keep abreast your competitors you will have to adopt adding machines as you did typewriters. Thousands of Comptometers are being used by the $5,000 concerns to the great corporations and governments. Write for pamphlet and special trial offer. Comptometer sent, express prepaid, on trial to responsible parties in the U. S. or Canada.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 863 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

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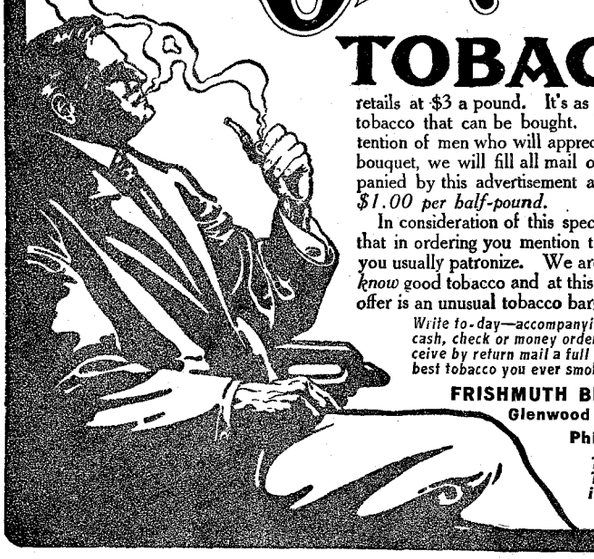
Special to Pipe Smokers

Will you invest a dollar in the best smoking tobacco ever blended?

The outgrowth of over one hundred years' experience in preparing smoking tobaccos is our new brand "Orchid." It is so different from any tobacco that you can buy from the usual dealer that we want to introduce it in a special way to smokers of discriminating tastes.



Orchid SMOKING TOBACCO

retails at $3 a pound. It's as high in quality as any tobacco that can be bought. To bring it to the attention of men who will appreciate its fine flavor and bouquet, we will fill all mail orders that are accompanied by this advertisement at the *special price of $1.00 per half-pound.*

In consideration of this special price we ask only that in ordering you mention the name of the dealer you usually patronize. We are seeking smokers who *know* good tobacco and at this introductory price our offer is an unusual tobacco bargain.

Write to-day—accompanying your order with cash, check or money order, and you will receive by return mail a full half-pound of the best tobacco you ever smoked. Address

FRISHMUTH BRO. & CO.,
Glenwood and Lehigh Aves.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Oldest Independent Tobacco Manufacturers in the Country.

The Literary Digest reaches responsible and responsive men of the most influential business and professional classes. Every subscriber is an annual subscriber. Fifty-two times a year the advertiser can seek quality patronage

CALIFORNIA WINTERS

Rock Island

Sunshine, flowers and Summer sports instead of rain and slush and Winter discomforts. Reached in Luxury on the

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED

the far famed train of home comforts.

Write to-day for illustrated booklets about this wonderful train and the advantages of the El Paso Short Line from Chicago and St. Louis to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Early reservations are recommended.

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL

Robley D. Evans, Sea-Dog.—When the President had determined to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific, the important problem was to find the man who could successfully command such a gigantic undertaking. According to a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Roosevelt called for the long list of rear-admirals, and after carefully running his finger down the columns once or twice, finally come to the full stop opposite the name of Robley D. Evans. The Rear-Admiral was sent for immediately, and the following scene is reported to have taken place:

"Will you go to sea again?" they asked. "What for?" sparred Evans, for he had just returned from a tour of sea duty in the Far East, and was entitled to his round of after-dinner speeches. "To take the fleet to the Pacific." "How much of a fleet?" sparred Evans again. "Biggest ever. Sixteen battle-ships and all the minor ones that go with it."

"Sure," said Evans—"Sure. I'll take sixteen battle-ships across the Rocky Mountains if the going at sea isn't good. You bet your North American hoop-te-doodle, eternal, everlasting, and incandescent life I will," talking in his best sea-dog brand.

Everybody breathed a sigh of relief—everybody outside the Navy Department, that is. It was all right, the people thought, for Evans had consented to keep the scheme from going to smash.

The writer then continues:

They hadn't much doubt of what he would do in the Navy Department. They are cynical over there, and wise. The odds were a thousand to one that he would, no matter whether he had been to sea for one year or thirty-seven years just previously and out of sight of land all the time, just as the odds were a thousand and one, and no takers, that Kenesaw Landis would fine the Standard Oil Company the maximum limit of twenty-nine million dollars.

Go to sea with sixteen battle-ships? Biggest thing ever attempted by the Navy Department in the cruise line! He would have gone to sea if the sea had been frozen, and he had to put the ships on skates.

Being a bluff and hearty old sea-dog, Evans never had a thought about it except his was to do or die and get those ships around the Horn or through the Straits, as the case may be, altho he did remark, casually, at a dinner one night, that he didn't know whether it was to be a fight or a frolic, and didn't care. It is not too much to say that he did not project his mind's eye to the pages and pages of newspaper stories about Evans. He never gave a thought to that phase of it. Carpers have remarked that when it comes to getting notices about himself in print, the Admiral knows little dodges that make Anna Held's press agent look like a child whose idea of publicity does not extend further than spelling "C-A-T" with his building-blocks.

Carpers have remarked this, but carpers bear the same relation to the ever-living truth that the carp bears to real fish. There was that time when Evans was on the *Yorktown* down South America way, on one of those regular excursions this Government engages in whenever one of those give-me-liberty-but-I'll-never pay-my-debts republics needs chastising. Something happened ashore that roused all the dog in the old sea-dog's nature. He cabled frantically to Washington: "I demand permission to bombard at once." Those cynics in the Navy Department knew that the *Yorktown* is about as big as the captain's launch on a battle-ship, that there were three or four cruisers belonging to other countries in the harbor, and that, if Evans did any barking down there, the cruisers would put a tag and a muzzle on him so quickly he would think all the dog-catchers in the world were on the spot. So they wired to Evans to take a long, cooling drink, bind a little cracked ice on his head, and, if he must have carnage, fix up a prize-fight between a couple of stokers and referee that.

It was intimated Evans knew when he cabled that the Navy Department wouldn't let him bombard anything, and that he also knew that the demand would make good reading for the general public, as proof that long years of peace had not turned the red corpuscles of our fighting-men to white. Of course,

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the papers did play it up, but was Evans responsible for that? How could he control the news editors of a country that was literally pining for gore?

He was—and is—only a bluff old sea-dog, and the idea that his mind ever reverts to anything so unsea-doggy as self-advertisement is preposterous and the carpingest kind of carp.

It has been the same for many years. Every time Evans has had a dilemma to face and has taken it by the throat or has gone to the mat with it, strangle-hold not barred, and has told the reporters about what happened, in his simple and unaffected language, there have been people to say that the limelight does not have to chase him around, but that he is always ready to pose in the exact center of the stage, thus lightening the labors of the calcium man to a considerable degree. It has even happened that criticism has been leveled at the Admiral whenever he has, in that hearty way of his, explained what he would do to the white-livered, knock-kneed, rum-ti-tumty, hop-skip-and-jumps if they ever cross his path by the Mary-had-a-little-lambs. It has been said he realizes that the way to get into print is to use language with tar on it.

All this seems beside the mark. Can a leopard change his spots? Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans was born to be just what he is—an old sea-dog. He was an old sea-dog when he was eight years old, and he will be an old sea-dog when he gets to be eighty.

The Father of a Modern Type of Journalism.—People who have nothing but criticism for a paper like the New York *World* can hear "the other side" in an article in *The Broadway Magazine* by Mr. Hartley Davis, who is plainly a warm admirer of *The World* and its creator, Joseph Pulitzer. Mr. Davis declares Mr. Pulitzer to have had motives beyond criticism in his newspaper attacks, never to have fought in a questionable cause, or supported an unworthy candidate, and to have advocated with intense conviction every movement that was for the betterment of his community or country. Mr. Davis says in part:

For years and years Mr. Pulitzer was scornfully referred to as an adventurer, and the charge was true, in its fair sense, because he adventured in fields that no other journalist had even dreamed of entering.

It gives an insight into the courage of the man, his belief in his work, to remember that, when his future and fortune seemed absolutely assured in St. Louis, he risked everything by buying the New York *World* and starting in to make it a real newspaper. Every penny that was risked was his own. The money has been returned a thousand fold, but he lost more than wealth; for his success cost him his eyesight and his health. . . . . .

His affliction makes it necessary for him to have a large personal staff. No man keeps more closely in touch with what is going on in the world, and all the information must come to him by word of mouth. He can not read; he can not distinguish the faces of those about him. He can only listen—and think.

Of his homes he likes Bar Harbor best, and often remains there long after the winter snow is on the ground. The bracing air is what appeals to him most, that and the quiet.

In summer-time he rises early, and, if the weather be fine, he breakfasts on his own private veranda with his physician and companion, who tells him the important events in the day's news. Then comes an exhausting business session with his private secretary, which usually lasts two hours. Then, becoming weary and needing the air and sunshine, which he can feel if not see, he goes forth to drive, or to ride in an electric launch, ever bidding the boatman to head into the breeze. He draws deep breaths and gives himself up to relaxation for perhaps ten minutes. Then he is ready to work with his newspaper secretary, who has been going over the newspapers since early morning, digesting not only *The World*, but its contemporaries. Sometimes he has a visitor from the office, maybe the chief editorial writer, or the managing editor, or a reporter.

This session usually lasts about two hours, and

Steinway Pianos

WHEN purchasing a piano, no matter what consideration may be paramount, it is invariably best to buy a Steinway, for no other piano stands for the same high standard of piano construction.

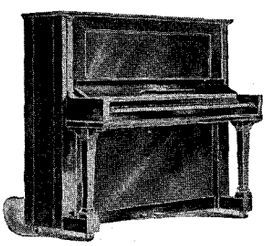
If it is a question of quality and permanency of tone, of superior materials and workmanship, of proven durability—then the recorded judgment of the world's most eminent musical and scientific experts declares the Steinway the Standard of the World.

If it is a question of price—then, all things considered, the Steinway is the greatest piano value for the money paid, for experience has proven that a Steinway Piano depreciates less both in intrinsic and market value than any other make.

For visible, tangible proof of Steinway primacy, examine a Miniature Grand at $800 or a Vertegrand at $550, ebonized cases.

Each piano the criterion of its class.

VERTEGRAND PRICE, $550

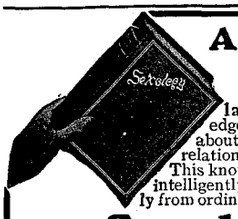


Steinway Pianos can be purchased from any authorized Steinway Dealer at New York prices, with transportation cost added. Illustrated catalogue and booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this Magazine.

MINIATURE GRAND PRICE $800

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 East 14th St., New York

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York



A Happy Marriage
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75c. per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for 50. If skeptical send 10 cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.
WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

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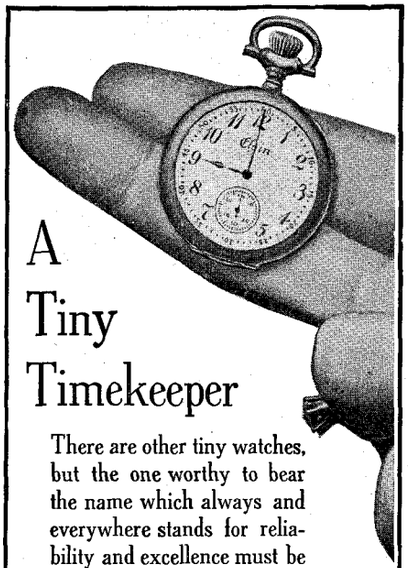


A Tiny Timekeeper

There are other tiny watches, but the one worthy to bear the name which always and everywhere stands for reliability and excellence must be a *timekeeper*. This dainty little watch is called the

Lady Elgin

It is in every respect a true Elgin—made as small as consistent with Elgin perfection. The smallest watch made in America—the illustration shows its actual size. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed—all jewelers have them. Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY
Elgin, Illinois

EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

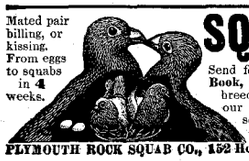
Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
131 Farrand Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

"HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS"

is described in a booklet which gives reasons for mankind's disease-bondage as compared to the abundant health of lower animals. It shows that drugs often fail to cure, and how disease can be eliminated by properly utilizing the body's natural forces. A summary of knowledge gleaned during my eight years' search for health—in America, Europe, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Japan. What it teaches has already helped thousands. This booklet is FREE. Send for it today. Address
J. LAMBERT DISNEY, Box P-9, Jamesburg, N.J., U.S.A.

Mated pair billing, or kissing. From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.



SQUAB BOOK FREE

Send for our handsome **1908 Free Book**, telling how to make money breeding squabs. We were **first**: our birds were largest and outsell all others. Our methods are widely followed

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 152 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

then Mr Pulitzer is ready for luncheon with the family. If the newspaper secretary or visitor from the office is new, feeling somewhat abashed by the score of people at table and being in the presence of his employer and is therefore inclined to observe the childish injunction about being seen rather than heard, Mr. Pulitzer will probably turn to him and say:

"Why don't you talk? I like people about me who talk a great deal, who laugh and are cheerful. I like them to chatter even if they can't be wise or witty." It is the cry of a man who lives in perpetual twilight.

It will be many years before Joseph Pulitzer's place in history is firmly fixt. Just as he has grown bigger and stronger during his lifetime, so, one believes, will his fame grow in the future.

He came of the people; he will be of the people until he dies. He has a love for liberty, for equality, as passionately savage as the oppression he endured in his youth. He is one of the few human beings who is proof against the adversities of riches. Neither wealth nor years have made him timid or conservative. He is keeping up the good fight now as vigorously as ever.

When Mr. Pulitzer has been criticized for the relentless, inhumanly cruel fights he has carried on in his newspaper, people have overlooked the fact that the attacks upon individuals were mere incidents in the battles he has waged against the privilege of caste and class, against crookedness in public office. His bitterest assailants were those who thought that their riches or their standing in the community should make them immune from newspaper publicity. His reply has always been unanswerable: "Anything that can not stand the white light of publicity deserves no consideration." No man ever had so clear and comprehensive an idea of the power of publicity as he; no man ever used the weapon so effectively, nor, in some ways, so impersonally, since he has never used his newspaper to carry on a personal fight, nor betrayed and delivered over his vast power to serve individual selfish ends.

A New King.—A new King has stepped into the affairs of men. The beloved and democratic Oscar II., King of Sweden, has been succeeded by his eldest son, Gustaf V. The new monarch, like his father, is fond of literature and art, and is of the same democratic spirit. A writer in *Human Life* (January) gives a brief sketch of the new monarch. To quote in part:

The new King inherits many of the old one's traits. With him, also, music, poetry, and books run nearer to the heart's desire than politics and the cares of the state. He is fifty years of age; entered the army in 1875, and in 1892 was given the rank of general lieutenant. In 1896 he served as inspector of the military schools, and 1898 was made a full general. Between the years of 1884 and 1891 he filled the office of vice-king of Norway. The separation of Sweden and Norway a few years ago found in him a persistent and strenuous opponent, but his influence was in vain. On account of his opposition, however, he got himself disliked by the radical majority in the Norwegian Parliament, with the result that they took away from him a yearly source of revenue amounting to $12,500.

King Gustaf was married to Princess Victoria of Baden, a cousin of the German Emperor, at Carlsruhe in 1881. She is a descendant of the banished Vasas, who, altho they were pretenders to the throne, were the pride of the peninsula in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they went by the title of "Starbeams of Sweden."

Largely on account of this sentimental reason, her marriage to the then Crown Prince was hailed with joy by the Swedish people. Her interests and sympathies being the same she was the favorite daughter-in-law of Sophia, the old Queen. Her love for the languages, for books, and for all charitable movements greatly endeared her to her mother-in-law.

By many of the foremost specialists of Europe, however, she is considered a hypochondriac. Without any real cause apparently, and contrary to all medical assurances, she believes herself to be afflicted with consumption in its earliest stages, and in consequence spends the greater part of the year in what

Liquid Court Plaster

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with 'New-Skin' and forget it,"** is literally true.

CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for **"NEW-SKIN."** No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless anyway.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN" Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c. AT THE DRUGGISTS,** or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. 64-66 Poplar St. Dept. 35, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Lady's Complexion

can be made soft, smooth, and free from pimples, by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation. This causes a rapid clearing of the complexion.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are composed of pure Charcoal.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Relieve inflammation of the throat, caused by cold or catarrh. Contain no opiates.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING.... Fifteen prize studies by practical teachers, covering the subject of teaching in a broad and helpful way. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net.
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TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.) Price **$7.50**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
Daus Bldg., 113 John Street, New York

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she feels to be more beneficial climates. Altho married twenty-six years, it is doubtful if she has spent two years in Stockholm. The summer season invariably finds her at some of the famous continental Watering-places, while in the winter she is a constant habitué of the Riviera and other Mediterranean resorts.

The new royal couple have three children, all boys. Prince Eugen, the youngest, is one of the most talented landscape painters of Europe. His studio is in Paris, and at a recent Salon three pictures of his, exhibited under a *nom-de-plume*, won prizes. Gustaf Adolf, the oldest son, it will be remembered, married Margaret of Connaught, a niece of King Edward, in June of 1905. The third son, Wilhelm, Duke of Soedermanland, was in this country last summer on a visit.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Matter of Custom.—Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad; and how little changed you are. Why, how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"My dear, just look at the weather we have had."—*Tit-Bits.*

Notice in Advance.—CADDIE (to Foozle, who has slowly hacked his way to the first hole)—"Wull ye be goin' the whole round?"

FOOZLE—"Yes, of course. Why?"

"Only they'll be wantin' the links to-morrow; it's medal day."—*The Tatler.*

Far from It.—FORMER RESIDENT—"How things have changed here in twenty years! I wouldn't know the town. What has become of Floogus, who used to shave notes and lend money at two per cent a month?"

HOTEL CLERK—"He's gone to his reward."

FORMER RESIDENT—"What! Is he dead?"

HOTEL CLERK—"Dead? Not on your life! He's president of a trust company in New York."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Still Hope.—HORSE—"Oh, dear! Now that these motor-cars are coming so much into favor I'm afraid I shan't be wanted."

CAT—"Now, don't carry on so. The mouse-trap didn't do away with me, did it?"—*Chips.*

Cost of Fatted Calves.—"I want to tell you, sir, that this panic don't affect the farmers."

"Don't, eh? Well, you jest oughter see the prodigal sons thet's been thrown back on us."—*Judge.*

Their Designs.—BISHOP (kindly)—"And all these lovely young ladies whom I have just met in the guild-room have some common bond?"

CURATE (modestly)—"Yes. They all hope to marry me."—*Judge.*

Both of Them.—"Jimmie," said the merchant solemnly, at the eleventh hour, "we have forgotten to get a fresh supply of stamps."

And the office-boy, in his excitement, responded with "Goodness, sir, so we have! If we ain't a couple of blunder-headed idiots!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Extra.—MR. MICROBE—"Horrible catastrophe! Ten million lives lost!"

MRS.—"Good gracious, Mike! What happened?"

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"Well, you see, he wanted to be sure the tide was coming in before casting his bread on the waters."—*Judge.*

A Confidence.—"Does your wife allow you to smoke in the house?"

"Yes; but she wouldn't if I smoked the cigars she gives me."—*Washington Star.*

Might Try Her.—A Kansas City man recently wrote to a lawyer in another town of the State asking for information touching the standing of a person there who had owed the Kansas City individual a considerable sum of money for a long time.

"What property has he that I could attath?" was one of the questions asked.

The lawyer's reply was to the point.

"The person to whom you refer," he wrote, "died a year ago. He has left nothing subject to attachment except a widow."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Trouble for the Editor.—"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you check them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That was why there is a new boy wanted there.—*Catholic Tribune.*

Knew His Business.—PATIENT—"Doctor, do you think that people are occasionally buried alive?"

DOCTOR (reassuringly)—"It never happens to my patients."—*Catholic Tribune.*

Danger of It.—"Mother, mother, mother, turn the hose on me!" sang little Willie, as his mama was dressing him this morning.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"You've put my stockin's on wrong side out," he said.

We fear Willie will grow up to be a newspaper humorist.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Good Start.—ISAACSTEIN—"I hear dot your son is goin' into peesness for himself."

COHENSTEIN—"Yes. He was t'inkin' of shtartin mit a glozing-oud sale."—*Home Herald.*

And Sometimes Mineral.—TEACHER—"Is there any connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms?"

PUPIL—"Yes, mum; there's hash."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Safe Move.—Said a man who had been detected cheating at cards: "They threaten to kick me downstairs. What am I to do?"

The friend appealed to offered this timely counsel: "Play on the ground floor."—*Catholic Tribune.*

Generous.—MR. MEANE—"I have nothing but praise for the new minister."

MR. GOODE—"So I noticed when the plate came around."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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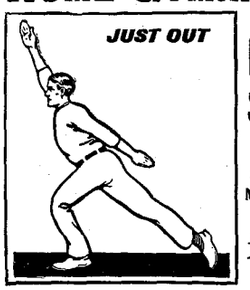

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He Knew.—A fellow was looking over a hedge, watching a maiden milk a cow in an open field, when suddenly he spied a young and excited bull, with his head lowered and tail cocked high in the air, rushing madly toward her. The fellow called out to warn her of the approaching danger, but she just glanced at the bull and then went on milking, calmly.

Still the infuriated animal rushed toward the dauntless maiden, and then when it was almost upon her, it stopt dead short, gave a loud, bellow and galloped away again to the farther side of the meadow.

The man now ventured to ask the girl how she knew the bull would not touch her.

"Oh," was the gentle reply, "this cow's his mother-in-law."—*Home Herald.*

The Lesser Evil.—"No," said Miss Gaddie, "I don't like her. She's forever talking about herself."

"But, really," put in Miss Pepprey, pointedly, "that's better than talking about some one else."—*Philadelphia Press.*

They Generally Do.—"Any bottles? Any rags?"

"Queer combination you deal in, my friend."

"Not so queer. People as has bottles generally has rags."—*Home Herald.*

Modern.—CONSTABLE—"Come along; you've got to have a bath."

TRAMP—"A barf! What, wiv water?"

CONSTABLE—"Yes, of course."

TRAMP—"Couldn't you manage it wiv one o' them vacuum cleaners."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not His Fault.—PA TWADDLES—"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct to-day."

TOMMY TWADDLES—"I knowed you wouldn't be an' I told her so. But she went right ahead an' made th' report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Bill's Signature.—MRS. VELLUM—"Oh, dear! I hardly know how to tell you, but the baby somehow got hold of a fountain pen and your First Folio——"

MR. VELLUM—"I see; but don't let it worry you. It really enhances the value of the book. I'll dispose of it as an autograph copy."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 20.—The opposing armed factions in Teheran are dispersed for the second time, and the Persian capital is calm.

December 22.—The American torpedo-boat flotilla sails from Port of Spain for Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, and Herr Polonye, former Minister of Justice, fight a bloodless duel at Budapest.

December 26.—The Governor of Trinidad entertains the officers of the American fleet.

Kurdist raiders surround Murmiab, Persian Armenia, and complete anarchy prevails there.

Domestic.

December 20.—President Roosevelt orders the troops at Goldfield withdrawn Monday, December 30, and censures Governor Sparks of Nevada for failure to perform his whole duty.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in a speech before the Kentucky Club in New York City, declares there is no danger to States' rights from alleged "centralization," and that the Constitution adequately protects the dual power system on which the nation's liberties are founded.

Rear-Admiral Brownson, retired, resigns as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

December 25.—Governor Broward, of Florida, appoints William James Bryan, of Jacksonville, United States Senator to succeed S. R. Mallory, whose death was announced last Monday.

December 26.—Admiral Dewey celebrates his seventieth birthday.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington buys, for $3,000, one-thousandth of a gram of radium which will be used in experiments in the Philippines.

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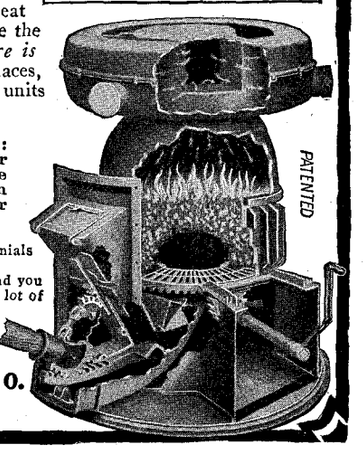
Illustration shows furnace with casing cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.



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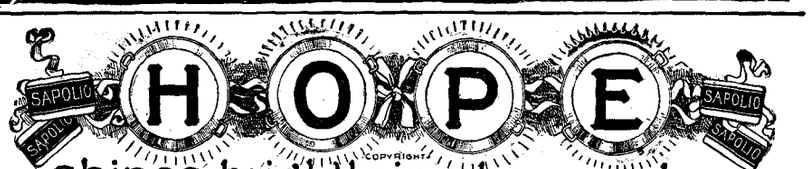

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. H. C.," Woodstown, N. J.—"Please give a succint explanation of the terms 'initiative' and 'referendum.'"

Initiative is the power of initiating; specifically it is the right to propose legislative projects. In the United States the initiative in legislation for raising revenue belongs to the House of Representatives. *Referendum* is the submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by the people's representatives in the legislature or a convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. In Switzerland the referendum is, under certain conditions, a constitutional right of the people in respect to acts of legislation.

CORRESPONDENT, Washington, D. C.—"Under the word *predicate*, in the Standard Dictionary, it is stated that in the sentence 'Life is short,' *short* is the predicate. I know of no authority for making a predicate that does not contain a verb. The grammars I have examined would make *is* the grammatical predicate here and *is short* the logical predicate,—by whatever names those relations may be designated. The question arises if *short* is the predicate, what is to be done with *is*?

Goold Brown (*Grammar of Grammars*, p. 470) says: "Sentences may be partially analyzed by a resolution into their subjects and their *predicates;* . . and the *finite verb*, which some call the *grammatical predicate*, being, with its subsequent case and the adjuncts of both, denominated the *predicate*, or the *logical predicate*." Bullions says: "The *logical predicate* is the *grammatical*, with all the words or phrases that modify it." However, Chandler (*Grammar* [1847], p. 110) writes: "Another question is whether the *copula* (*is*, *was*, or the like), which the logicians discriminate, should be included as part of the *logical predicate* when it occurs as a distinct word. The prevalent practise of the grammatical analyzers is so to include it—*a practise which in itself is not very 'logical.'* . . . In some grammars, the partition used in logic is copied without change except perhaps of words; as, 'There are, in sentences, a *subject*, a *predicate*, AND *a copula*.'" The sentence cited from the STANDARD DICTIONARY—"Life *is* short"—contains the copula *is*, and if, according to Chandler, a sentence consists of a *subject*, a *predicate, and a copula*, in the sentence cited "Life" is the subject, "is" is the copula, and "short" is the predicate.

The STANDARD defines "copula" as "the word or bond that unites, or *expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate* of a sentence or proposition." In English, the copula, according to the most common view, is always *the present tense indicative of the verb to be.*

"W. V. R." Seattle, Wash.—"(1) Can you give any rule for the correct use of the words 'amount' and 'quantity?' (2) May the sign of the infinitive 'to' be separated from its verb—*e.g.*, 'I ask you to *kindly* give us the rule?' (3) 'The boat could *only carry* 1,000 tons'—should not the adverb follow rather than precede the verb?

(1) *Amount* is a sum total of numbers or quantities, a quantity *viewed as a total*; aggregate; totality. *Quantity* is a certain determinable or estimated mass, volume, or number; sometimes a large or considerable amount. *Quantity* has been described as the abstract quality of amount: it is that attribute of a thing that makes it capable of measurement. *Amount*, however, is not always used to mean totality; for we have the expressions "the full amount," "the whole amount," and "the *total* amount."

(2) The sign of the infinitive "to" is often used separated from its verb but is a form of expression condemned by purists. The form, however, has sanction of literary usage, and is sometimes used very effectively, as in "He went abroad to quickly recover his health."

(3) The general rule, so far as any rule can be given, is to place the word "only" next to the word or phrase to be qualified. In the sentence cited the adverb should follow the verb.

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